BOMBAY—1929-30

1929-30 to 1932-33

A Review

of the

Administration of the Presidency

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INTRODUCTION

THE Administration Report for 1929-30 is on the same lines as last year. It is divided into two parts:

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration.

Photographs and diagrams have been inserted in the report as usual.

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BOMBAY—1929-30

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

WITH the passing, at the Lahore session of the All-India Congress on the 31st December 1929, of the Independence resolution proposed by Mr. Gandhi, the door was temporarily, at any rate, closed upon all forms of compromise and the stage was set for the political campaign which lasted throughout 1930 and had disastrous effects on the peace and prosperity of the Bombay Presidency, particularly Gujarat and Bombay City. Although the decision to boycott the legislatures met with little support and was openly defied by many members of the Congress, and although it was clear that the Round Table Conference would be participated in by all the political groups outside the Congress, it was equally clear that the working out of the Congress programme would inevitably lead to disturbance and disorder. On the 14th February the All-India Congress Committee met at Ahmedabad to devise means to give effect to the Congress resolution. The Committee gave Mr. Gandhi and those working with him "who believed in non-violence as an article of faith" full powers to initiate Civil Disobedience wherever and in whatever manner they chose. The Committee expressed the hope that when the campaign was actually in action, all Congressmen and others would extend to the civil resisters full co-operation in every way possible and that they would observe and preserve complete non-violence, notwithstanding any provocation offered. Boycott of the Law Courts and of schools was also recommended. In pursuance of this "charter of freedom" as he termed it, which was given to him by the Working Committee, Mr. Gandhi announced in a letter sent by him to the Viceroy his determination to commence on March 11 his campaign

of Civil Disobedience, if the Viceroy did not comply with his request for the immediate removal of the constitutional grievances outlined in his letter. The campaign was in the first instance to take the form of a disregard of the provisions of the salt laws. In his reply to Mr. Gandhi the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy stated : " His Excellency regrets to hear that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace." On March 12, Mr. Gandhi set out on foot from Sabarmati to the Dandi coast, south of the Tapti river in the Surat District, where he proposed to make salt in defiance of the salt laws. Throughout his march he incited people to mass violation of the salt law. At the same time emissaries from his *ashram* at Sabarmati were sent to various parts of the Presidency to incite people to break the salt laws and to make arrangements for raids on salt works which, as subsequent events proved, was to constitute the second phase of the campaign. Mr. Gandhi's march was accompanied by the resignations of village officers near the line of march—resignations which in many cases were not due to conviction but to pressure put upon them by the threat of social boycott. The march ended on April 5 and on April 6 Mr. Gandhi formally infringed the law by picking up a few grains of natural salt on the foreshore. This was the signal for the mass breaking of the salt laws throughout the Presidency. Subsequent events are beyond the scope of this review which ends on the 31st March 1930. The Administration Report for 1930-31 will indicate how the forces of lawlessness and disorder have reacted upon the peace and well-being of the Presidency.

Relations between Hindus and Muhammadans during the year under report were not too cordial. The Muhammadan opposition to the Nehru Report and the counter-opposition by the Hindu Maha Sabha tended to cause some ill-feeling between the two communities. The serious riots in Bombay City in February 1929 had left behind a feeling of mistrust amongst the lower classes of both communities, which culminated in a serious riot on the 23rd April when attacks by Muhammadans on Hindu processions led to retaliation by the

Hindus. The hooligan element took advantage of the disorders and the trouble spread to other parts of the City and the situation did not return to normal until the 9th May after 18 Muhammadans and 17 Hindus had been killed and 209 of both communities injured. Riots also took place at Kolhar and at Bagalkot in Bijapur District, at Sangamner in Ahmednagar District and at Parola in East Khandesh District.

Another development, which it was at first feared might result in serious consequences, was an organised attempt on the part of the Untouchables to assert their social and religious rights, e.g. to enter temples, to use institutions of public utility, etc. At a meeting of Untouchables at Poona in September a committee was formed to collect volunteers for carrying on Satyagraha in front of temples, the Parvati temple being the first one selected for attack. It was also sought to obtain admission into the historic Kala Ram temple at Nasik and the Satyagraha campaign was inaugurated by a procession of Mahars over a mile long which marched past the temple on the 2nd of March. The vigilance of the police prevented what might have been a serious riot. The movement, however, met with little encouragement from the advanced classes and was eventually called off without any appreciable result having been obtained.

Labour in the Textile mills in Bombay City continued to be disturbed. The Fawcett Committee which, as mentioned in last year's Report, made a number of important recommendations especially with regard to mediation and conciliation in the mill industry, did not bring about the looked-for settlement of industrial unrest. Within a month of the Committee's Report being published the Girni Kamgar Union called another general strike to start on the 26th April. The Bombay Textile Labour Union refused to call out its members, as they considered that the strike under the circumstances was not justified. The real point at issue was whether the Wadia group of mills should reinstate a large number of millhands who had been dismissed after a lightning strike. A number of mills did not join the strike which at no time reached the proportions of the strike in 1928. But Government decided to appoint a

Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act and at the same time to seek powers to make intimidation a cognizable offence and to prohibit unlawful picketing. Meetings in the mill area were also prohibited. The Court of Enquiry was presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice H. G. Pearson of the Calcutta High Court and the other members were Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram. The findings of the Court put the blame for the prolongation of the strike upon the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union and by the end of September the strike was over, although it was never officially called off by the Girni Kamgar Union. The result of the strike was a definite setback for the Communist element in the Trade Union movement and the Girni Kamgar Union lost the great bulk of its members.

Another abortive strike was that on the G.I.P. Railway which was called by the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union. It commenced on the 4th February and the leaders endeavoured to link it up with the Civil Disobedience movement. The strike only affected the menial and lower paid staff. It dragged on until the latter part of April, when it fizzled out without ever having achieved any success.

Finance.—The financial situation of the Presidency showed no signs of improvement. As was pointed out by His Excellency the Governor when he addressed the members of the Legislative Council at the Budget Session in February 1930, the most important of the liabilities which now confronted Government were commitments which had been inherited. First and not the least of these was a financial settlement based upon prognostications which had turned out to be far wide of the mark. Shortly after that settlement came into operation, the Presidency undertook two large measures of development—the Bombay Development scheme and the Lloyd Barrage—and not very long after those had been launched the Legislative Council decided to reduce the Provincial revenues in pursuit of prohibition and inaugurated a policy in regard to Primary Education which involved a large and steadily increasing expenditure. The cumulative effect of these commitments had been apparent in the financial

history of the Presidency over the past five years during which time its ordinary balance had been reduced by nearly 4 crores of rupees.

The Honourable the Finance Member, in his budget speech in reviewing the financial results of the year 1929-30, showed that since the year 1925-26 the Presidency had experienced a series of deficit budgets. The year 1929-30 opened with a balance of 272 lakhs of which 171 lakhs was in the Famine Fund. The deficit was expected to be 28 lakhs but revised figures anticipated a small surplus of about 2 lakhs. Owing however to a fall in the opening balance of 18 lakhs and the deficit in the capital section owing to large withdrawals from the Famine Relief Fund of about 47 lakhs more than had been budgeted for, including 26·39 lakhs "Advances to Cultivators" for flood relief in Sind, the year was expected to close with a balance of 223 lakhs of which 103 lakhs would be in the Famine Fund.

An examination of the revenue receipts for the last five years disclosed the fact that the budget revenue had never been realised to the full; on the contrary there had been large deficits which had averaged 66 lakhs a year. The Land Revenue figures showed an average annual shortage of about 41 lakhs and Excise figures an average shortage of about 12 lakhs, when compared with the budget estimated receipts. Suspensions to the extent of 40 to 50 lakhs in the Presidency proper and about 1¼ lakhs in Sind and remissions to the tune of 15 to 20 lakhs in the Presidency proper and about 8 lakhs in Sind had been given annually. Excise revenue fell from 443 lakhs in 1924-25 to 392 lakhs in 1928-29. Unfortunately, too, the Presidency had experienced a succession of bad years beginning with 1926-27 in which year there was a large revenue deficit owing to a bad season and this was followed by disastrous floods in Gujarat and Sind in 1927-28, frosts in 1928-29 and floods again in 1929-30. The floods of 1927-28 cost Government nearly 90 lakhs in Gujarat and 37 lakhs in Sind; while the floods of 1929 in Sind had again cost Government more than 80 lakhs in the way of expenditure, suspensions and remissions and irrecoverable loans.

Trade and Commerce.—Following on labour troubles in the mills and on the railways in 1929 with consequent dislocation of business the civil disobedience campaign was launched in the Bombay Presidency in the early part of 1930 with disastrous effects on the industrial and commercial activities of the city and Presidency. Added to these domestic difficulties were the disturbances and uncertainty in the world centres of trade which did not fail to react on India. Apart from the spectacular financial disaster in the United States of America in October with its far-spreading results, there was proceeding throughout the period under review the painful process of readjustment of the high world prices which had stimulated over production of nearly every produce commodity. Bombay as a large supplier of produce in the world's markets suffered with the rest. Under such conditions it was hardly to be expected that Bombay's commerce in the past year should show any indication of recovery.

Imports of private merchandise suffered a further setback and declined by Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 82·65 crores, partly due to falling prices and partly to general trade depression. As an example of the former cause sugar may be cited. An increase of 14,000 tons in quantity was accompanied by a fall of Rs. 9·57 lakhs in value. The fall in imports was covered almost entirely by reduced supplies of cotton manufactures. The only important items which showed increases were oils and motor cars, motor cycles, etc. The imports of bullion declined further by Rs. 5·81 crores to Rs. 18½ crores.

Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 9 crores or 11 per cent. Falling prices in a depressed world market are responsible for this heavy decrease which was most marked in the case of seeds and raw cotton. Striking decreases were also noticeable under cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

The entrepot trade of Bombay suffered a further setback, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported recorded a fall of over Rs. 50 lakhs mainly owing to smaller reshipments of raw hides and skins, wool manufactures and cotton manufactures.

The percentage distribution of foreign trade showed no striking variations from last year's figures.

The value of the total foreign trade of the port contracted by Rs. 18 crores, or 9 per cent., owing to decreases both in imports and exports.

The coasting trade showed a slight contraction of Rs. 23 lakhs—increase in exports being more than counterbalanced by decrease in imports.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House advanced from Rs. 12,57,92,838 to Rs. 12,82,40,831. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess.

The total value of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind decreased from Rs. 77·75 crores in 1928-29 to Rs. 70·19 crores in 1929-30. The decrease was especially marked in the foreign trade, which declined from Rs. 63·50 crores to Rs. 55·36 crores while the coasting trade increased from Rs. 14·25 crores to Rs. 14·83 crores, due chiefly to the increase in shipments to Calcutta from the new salt industry. In the foreign trade the value of both the imports and exports declined, the former by Rs. 466 lakhs to Rs. 29·59 crores, or 14 per cent., and the latter by Rs. 348 lakhs to Rs. 25·76 crores, or 12 per cent., cotton piecegoods being responsible for more than half the decrease in imports and wheat and barley for 83 per cent. of the decrease in exports.

Agriculture.—The agricultural season of 1929-30 was on the whole moderate over a very large part of the Bombay Presidency. Its special feature was the long break in the middle of the season following good rainfall in the beginning, resulting in a poor rice crop and normal cotton and jowar crops in Gujarat. In Khandesh, South Deccan and Karnatak the long break had a bad effect upon the kharif crops. In Sind the rainfall of the season was unparalleled with the result that record areas were put under rabi crops. The vagaries of the season are reflected in the figures for the gross cropped area which, in the Presidency proper, decreased by 240,000 acres and in Sind increased by 1,022,000 acres. The total cultivated area in the whole of the Presidency was about 43,000,000 acres and in Sind

9,660,000 acres. The area under both food crops and non-food crops decreased by 112,000 acres and 128,000 acres respectively below the previous year, bajri and cotton being chiefly responsible for the decrease. The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops was a decrease of 240,000 acres below the total cropped area of the previous year, although there was still a rise of 1,799,000 acres as compared with the average. In Sind, with the exception of cotton, the area under almost all crops showed a general increase, particularly in wheat, bajri and jowar.

The quinquennial census of agricultural stock was held in January 1930. The total number of cattle returned was 94·15 lakhs, 11·0 per cent. in advance of the figure for 1924-25 and 15 per cent. over that for 1919-20. In Sind the total number of cattle increased by 54,000 and 561,000 as compared with 1924-25 and 1919-20.

The condition of the agricultural population was not favourable both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. The most important economic change which is taking place is the general heavy fall in prices which suggests that agriculture is entering upon a new period to be characterised by a lower price level than has prevailed in recent years. This in turn may be expected to bring about a general readjustment in the standard of living.

Department of Agriculture.—The small extent to which political excitement affects the masses of the people is shown by the fact that the anti-Government agitations which marked the year 1930 had no serious effects upon the work of the Department of Agriculture. All the operations of the Department proceeded normally; and, in particular, the propaganda activities, which depend so greatly upon the response of the people, received no check. Even in the worst affected parts of Gujarat the Department continued to receive the active co-operation of the agricultural public which indicated that its officers command the confidence of the people. In view of the special attention which had been focussed upon agricultural research as a result of the establishment of the Imperial Council and Provincial Committees, the Department

continued its work of research and propaganda especially in plant-breeding, dry-farming, cattle-breeding and horticulture. Important proposals for the expansion of the Department and for the provision of agricultural services in Sind were placed before the Legislative Council in August 1929 and were generally approved. In addition to these proposals provision was also made for live-stock improvement; investigating the possibilities of dairying so as to facilitate "mixed farming", dealing with crop protection from pests, especially locusts; investigating the possibilities of fruit crops, and agricultural education. One of the chief activities of the Department, during the year, was the organisation of the seed supply of all superior varieties of crops which have been bred by the Department or introduced from outside. These operations are conducted on a substantial scale especially as regards the cotton crop. An important development took place in the year under report owing to the Indian Central Cotton Committee deciding to subsidise work of this character in addition to research, to which it had mainly confined its financial aid in the past. The distribution of copper-sulphate for steeping jowar seed as a preventive of jowar smut disease has been a prominent feature of the Department's services to the public. The importance of securing unofficial co-operation in promoting agricultural improvements through propaganda and demonstration is fully recognized by the Department which gives every assistance to the Taluka Development Associations, as well as technical instruction to professional agriculturists.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 18,63,860.

Public Instruction.—The year under review was one of financial stringency. In spite of the inability of Government to provide adequate funds for the general development and expansion of primary, secondary and higher education there was an all-round increase in the number of institutions and pupils which, under the circumstances, must be regarded as satisfactory. In Arts and Professional Colleges the number of students increased by 969, in secondary schools by 5,232 and in primary schools by 28,790. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all

kinds of recognised institutions increased by 4,422 to 211,202. The number of girls under instruction increased by 13,597 to 253,543. This increase was noteworthy in colleges, which is not only a measure of the change in outlook towards women's education which is taking place, but is an indication that women will play an increasingly important part in public affairs as time progresses.

The total number of institutions increased by 90 to 17,132, recognised institutions increasing by 231 to 15,912 and unrecognised institutions decreasing by 141 to 1,220. Out of 26,813 inhabited towns and villages, 10,831 possessed 14,819 primary schools, an increase of 252. The number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 34,345 to 1,229,062, i.e. by 2·9 per cent., while those in unrecognised institutions decreased by 2,941 to 33,182, a total increase of 31,404 to 1,262,244.

The total expenditure on public instruction rose by Rs. 6,85,677 to Rs. 4,03,03,136, the expenditure from provincial funds having increased by Rs. 12,90,110 to Rs. 2,09,50,366. Of the total expenditure 52 per cent. was met from provincial revenue, 17·1 per cent. from Board funds, 18·6 per cent. from fees and 12·3 per cent. from other sources.

Government, in reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1928-29, note with regret the low standard of education possessed by the majority of students at various stages in the university course and observe that the principal reason for this, apart from the low standard of matriculation, is reported to be the unwieldy size of the college classes which makes efficient tutorial work utterly impossible. Government also agree with the Hartog Committee that " it is of the first importance that a university degree should be a real certificate to the public of capacity and attainment ; it is essential that the university should maintain a high standard in its teaching and that the matriculation should not admit to its doors numberless students who have no chance of success." It was also pointed out that the progress of education among the intermediate and backward classes is not as rapid as might be desired. Government regret that after providing special facilities for the

encouragement of education among the intermediate and backward classes among Hindus by means of the institution of special scholarships, reservation of seats in educational institutions and provision of free studentships, full advantage is not taken of these concessions by these communities—particularly the backward classes. The review also points out the increase in the number of Muhammadans under instruction in Sind by 6·6 per cent., who have been afforded more or less the same facilities as those for the backward classes.

Law and Justice.—Twenty-one Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the period under review and having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General became law. The most important Acts were those which extended the Rent Act in Karachi until the end of December 1931, the Act which provided for the establishment of a Small Causes Court at Karachi, the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, which regulates the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and provides for the payment of maternity benefits to them during the period of such enforced absence from work, an Act to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognizable in times of emergency, and an Act providing for the establishment of Borstal Schools in the Presidency.

Litigation in the Presidency still continues to increase. In the High Court the total number of suits for disposal before the Original Side increased from 5,636 to 5,912, although there was a decline by 63 in the number of civil appeal cases instituted. In the mofussil courts the number of suits instituted in 1929 was 170,440, an increase of 14,472 on the figures of the previous year. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh; and Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik and Ahmedabad all exceeded 10,000. Of these cases 167,401 were disposed of and 73,938 were pending at the close of the year. Over 149,000 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of. The Presidency Small Cause Courts disposed of 37,675 cases during the year and over 21,000 applications for execution of decrees.

There was an increase of just over 5,000 in the number of criminal cases reported during the year which came to 217,000. The number of cases brought to trial was 203,000. The Presidency Magistrates dealt with 20,883 cases and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 78,183, a total of over 99,000. Of these only 9,472 were under the Indian Penal Code, the remainder being cases under Special and Local Laws. The great majority of the cases were dealt with by means of fines and only 6,650 persons were punished with imprisonment. The fines aggregated Rs. 4,20,000 and the amount realised was Rs. 3,25,000, of which Rs. 27,000 were paid as compensation to complainants.

The Magistrates in the mofussil dealt with nearly 166,000 persons of whom nearly 165,000 were dealt with summarily, only 1,069 being committed to the Sessions. Of the persons brought to trial, 46·4 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The fines imposed by the mofussil magistrates amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs of which Rs. 6,72,000 were realised and Rs. 42,000 were paid as compensation to complainants.

In the Sessions Courts, 1,705 persons were tried of whom 11 received the death sentence, 110 were sentenced to transportation and 718 to imprisonment. The criminal sessions of the High Court dealt with 164 cases and 514 criminal appeals were decided.

In Sind, there was a slight increase both in Civil and Criminal work during the year under report.

Police and Crime.—The outstanding feature of the year 1929 was an appreciable rise in cognizable crime, both serious and minor, the figure of total reported crime being the highest for the past eight years, except 1927. The rise was general and was contributed to by the majority of the districts. It was most marked under the head " House-breaking and thefts" including cattle thefts. Communal tension prevailed in many areas which but for the precautionary measures taken by the police from time to time would have resulted in riots and disturbances, while there was agrarian agitation in certain areas, especially in the Northern Range.

" Since the close of the year the police have been put to an unprecedented strain" says the Inspector General of Police.

"That they should have maintained their traditional loyalty in the face of the most arduous and unpalatable work, under the pressure—often exercised on their unprotected dependants—of every form of boycott and social ostracism and in the face of provocation, taunts and abuse from every side, speaks volumes for their courage and sense of discipline. Their steadfast conduct in such circumstances is the best proof that could be obtained of the soundness of our system of training and of the staunchness of the material that we enlist. I am confident that, when sanity returns to India, the people will be generous enough to acknowledge the deep debt that they owe to the police."

The figure of incidence of total crime for the Presidency proper, including Railways, rose from 1·37 in 1928 to 1·44 and serious crime from ·99 to 1·03, the Bombay Suburban District with an incidence of 4·97 for serious crime and 7·17 for Penal Code cases continuing to be the most criminal district. The explanation given is shortage of police and the necessity for the district being administered on City Police standards. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the police was 33,253. The number of undetected cases during the year was 7,191, an increase of 127 and the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·77 as compared with 92·85. The value of property stolen was just under Rs. 10 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 2,85,000 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 38·7. Out of 18,600 persons convicted 3,148 were identified as having been previously convicted and 813 were classed as habitual offenders.

The total strength of the force stood at 770 officers and 17,432 men, the cost of which, including Railway police and the clerical staff, was Rs. 97,86,000. The proportion of police was one policeman to 4·56 square miles or 817 persons.

Bombay City Police.—The year 1929 was an exceedingly arduous one for the police in Bombay City. Communal riots in February and May, and strikes in the mill industry caused the police to be overworked throughout the year, particularly during the riots. They displayed throughout a high standard of discipline and Government sanctioned a third of a month's

pay to every man in the force from Superintendents down to Constables in recognition of their great loyalty and devotion to duty. One police officer was killed and other officers and men were injured during these disturbances.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 130,835 as against 136,080 in 1928. Cognizable cases numbered 86,165 against 93,638 in the previous year. Indian Penal Code cases under Classes I to V numbered 8,031. One hundred and thirty-nine cases of murder were recorded against 38 in 1928, 249 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly against 32 in the previous year, 8 cases of dacoity as compared with 1, 83 cases of robbery against 73 and 1,735 burglaries against 1,550. During the two communal riots 184 persons were killed. The total number of cases under all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,992 against 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection worked out to 4·57, a slight increase over the previous year. Offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police numbered 78,489. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases, excluding riot cases, amounted to Rs. 9,62,000, of which 26·52 per cent. was recovered. In riot cases the value of property alleged to have been stolen was Rs. 9,36,000 of which 2·65 per cent. was recovered.

The total strength of the police force at the close of the year was 4,161 as against 3,928 in the previous year, and the total cost was over Rs. 39 lakhs.

Public Health.—Following on 1928, the record year of high death rate, the year under report also showed in comparison a further increase in the death rate, due chiefly to fevers and the chief epidemic diseases in the Presidency proper and to cholera and malaria in Sind. The actual figure was 30·53 which indicates the return to the 1911-15 mean of 27·56. Cholera was prevalent in the northern half of the Presidency, while plague prevailed in the southern. The districts in the central had both cholera and plague, while small-pox was evenly distributed throughout the Presidency. Influenza was present in Sind after the rains and floods, increasing the mortality

figures under respiratory diseases. Malaria in an epidemic form also prevailed, the mortality was high and affected chiefly children up to 10 years of age. Fevers showed an increase of 20 per cent., dysentery and diarrhœa 7 per cent., respiratory diseases 3 per cent. and other causes 3 per cent.; while the chief epidemic diseases, cholera, small-pox and plague combined, showed an increase of 47 per cent. The birth-rate showed a slight increase over 1928 and so did the infantile mortality rate. The birth-rate for the Presidency as a whole was 38·27 as against 38·17 in the previous year, while the infant mortality rate was 188·95 per 1,000 registered births as against 180·30 in 1928.

Salt.—There was a slight increase in the revenue of the Salt Department during the year, the gross receipts being 151·93 lakhs of rupees against 151·76 lakhs of rupees in the preceding year. The production of salt at Kharaghoda was 31·61 lakhs of maunds, while the sales of Baragra salt amounted to 31·05 lakhs of maunds. The produce of the sea salt works was 107·56 lakhs of maunds and the total sales amounted to 96·63 lakhs. The manufacturing season closed with a balance of 67·17 lakhs of maunds of sea salt on hand. The average consumption per head amounted to 13·91 lbs., the highest consumption being shown by Gujarat. The closing part of the year under report witnessed the inception of the Civil Disobedience movement against the salt tax. Attacks were made upon salt works at Dharasna where, although the salt works were the property of Government, salt stored in them belonged to the agarias and it was the innocent salt manufacturers of Dharasna and Chharwada who were the chief sufferers from the raids, which held up manufacture and stopped sales.

Excise.—Although there was an increase of 51,000 proof gallons in the consumption of country liquor in 1929-30 as compared with the previous year, the total consumption fell below the allotted ration by 476,524 proof gallons, the causes of the decrease being attributed to trade depression, illicit distillation, illicit importation of liquor from Indian States or foreign territory, low strength of country spirit, high selling prices and the growing taste among the drinking classes for

cheap foreign spirit and beer wherever available. The increase in the sales of beer was especially marked. It is a more pleasant and palatable drink than adulterated toddy and country spirit, and the Bombay millhands have consequently taken to it. The prevalence of illicit distillation is the main factor which operated against the consumption of licit liquor ; and where additional country spirit shops were opened or reopened, this tended to reduce illicit distillation and in the opinion of the Commissioner of Excise, this policy was undoubtedly sound for it reduced both crime and the combined consumption of licit and illicit liquor. The total number of cases of illicit distillation detected during the year decreased by 490. There was an increase in the number of hemp drugs and cocaine offences and the cocaine traffic in Bombay appeared to be reviving, despite the efforts of the Excise staff to suppress it. Illicit sales of *charas* affected both the hemp drugs and the opium revenue and the prohibition of licit *charas* which was introduced in 1922-23 has proved a failure, for illicit *charas* in much larger quantities has taken the place of the licit commodity and has, moreover, owing to cheapness diverted consumers from the much milder intoxicant, *ganja*.

The expenditure on the Excise Department during the year was just over Rs. 26 lakhs and the net revenue increased by Rs. 17½ lakhs to just under 333½ lakhs.

In Sind the consumption of country spirit fell by 9,000 gallons to 110,000 gallons, the decrease being attributed to general trade depression and the unfavourable character of the year on account of the heavy rains and floods. Imports of liquor increased by 81,000 gallons, partly accounted for by larger imports of beer, the consumption of which, as in the case of Bombay, has increased among the working classes. The increase in the imports of brandy was attributed to the intense cold weather and the prevalence of cholera. Cheap imported spirit is competing with local country spirit on account of the high selling price of the latter. The consumption of *charas* increased by 3,000 seers to 7,000 seers as the result of a reduction of duty from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20. There was a decline in the number of crimes detected, which was attributed to the

vigilance of the Excise staff and the deterrent punishments awarded.

Forests.—The financial results of the year were excellent and the gross revenue rose by Rs. 5,97,000 to Rs. 79,73,000. The financial results were better than those of any previous year, with the exception of the boom year 1918-19. All the forest circles in the Presidency recorded increases, although there was a small decrease in the Sind Circle. The expenditure increased from Rs. 42,70,000 to Rs. 43,10,000. On Roads and Bridges Rs. 2,70,000 were spent and on Buildings just under Rs. 1 lakh. Forest offences increased, attributed by the forest officers to the suspension of communal punishment for illicit cuttings. In all there were over 21,000 offences and Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were recovered in fines. There was an increase both in the number of fires and in the acreage burnt. No less than 87 per cent. of the total forest area was open for grazing. About 2,451,000 cattle were admitted to grazing during the year of whom over half a million were allowed free, while the grazing fees amounted to Rs. 5,72,000, although the value at full rates for the area would have come to Rs. 23,22,000.

The general progress of forest areas under artificial regeneration was satisfactory with a few exceptions, while the progress of natural regeneration in the sandalwood bearing areas continued to be satisfactory. During the year 6,605,000 cubic feet of timber and $45\frac{1}{4}$ million cubic feet of fuel were extracted from the forests, besides minor produce. Famine fodder operations were continued and at the close of the year 333·71 lakhs of lbs. of grass was stored in the depots.

Co-operative Movement.—The policy of consolidation, with a consequent increase in the number of cancellations, references to arbitration, etc., was continued. In all the districts, despite the slight increase in overdue arrears—largely due to the Sind floods—the standard of management of the various institutions is rising and the Supervising Machinery is being made more and more efficient. Attempts are being made to concentrate further progress in the comparatively well-to-do tracts which are free from extreme risk of famine or scarcity and in pursuance of this policy, new registrations are confined

only to the normal tracts and in the precarious tracts, Societies are only registered where there are special facilities for canal or well irrigation.

In spite of this the figures showed an all-round progress. The number of Agricultural Societies rose from 4,317 to 4,526. The membership and the working capital increased from 262,569 to 265,325 and from Rs. 349 lakhs to Rs. 387 lakhs respectively. The reserve fund now stands at Rs. 55½ lakhs. There was a net increase of 97 societies in the Thana and Nasik Districts and the two Khandesh Districts constitute a very satisfactory area for further development, while Dharwar District is almost as fully developed as it could ever be. The progress in Sind continued to be satisfactory. The total amount of unauthorized arrears was Rs. 98 lakhs as compared with Rs. 95 lakhs the previous year. Out of 4,522 Societies 2,206 Societies or nearly 50 per cent. had arrears of less than 10 per cent. The arrears are concentrated in a comparatively small number of Societies in all the Divisions. Liabilities are amply covered by the assets and year by year; with the increase in owned capital, the dependence of the Societies on outside resources becomes less and less.

The Supervising Unions showed a better standard of working everywhere. The District Boards for supervising Unions are functioning well in almost all the districts and all powers of discipline concerning the working of Supervising Unions have been concentrated in this Board which consists of the Assistant Registrar, the representatives of the Union and a representative each of the financing Bank and the Institute. Steps are being taken to get trained men appointed as Supervisors.

The work of financing the Societies and administering an effective system of controlled credit to the rural agriculturists is becoming more and more specialized. The Provincial Co-operative Bank continues to be the best managed institution in the financial structure of the Movement. The number of District Central Co-operative Banks was 19, the same as last year, and the number of Urban Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000 rose from 70 to 76 during the year. As in the case of the Provincial and the District Central Banks,

the recent fall in the value of Government securities has very seriously affected the profits of the Urban Banks all over the Presidency.

Public Works.—The Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme in Sind passed through its fifth full working year which was devoted to further work on the Barrage and Canal Head Regulators, and to the designing and excavation of many channels as well as the construction of numerous structures such as regulators, falls, steel and masonry bridges and syphons. The total length of the main canals, branches, distributaries, etc., to be constructed is 6,200 miles of which 3,077 miles have been completed. The total quantity of earthwork done on the project to the end of March 1930 was 360·45 crores cubic feet and the balance remaining to be done is roughly 204·25 crores cubic feet (excluding water courses). The total earthwork completed is equivalent to the excavation of a channel 341 miles long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, which is 25 per cent. more than that involved in the Suez Canal.

The inundation of 1929 was on the whole favourable for irrigation on the existing canals. Up to the end of July the river was rather low but during the remaining part of the season it maintained a level which adequately met the general requirements of irrigation. The rainfall during the season was heavy and was not of material benefit to the crops as it fell mostly late in the season when the canals were running full. Considerable progress was made with the work of improvements to the Fuleli Canal System which consisted of construction of regulators and the remodelling and excavation of distributaries.

In the Deccan the regular monsoon was late and feeble.

The Lloyd Dam at the head of the Nira Valley, feeding two large canals on either side of this valley, has now been completed in all respects. The work of remodelling the Nira Left Bank Canal was in progress.

As the supply in Lake Fife is insufficient to meet the increasing demand for water for Poona City and perennial crops on the Mutha Canals, investigations are being made with a view of increasing the storage capacity of the lake either by raising the present dam or by constructing subsidiary storage dams and enlarging the Mutha Right Bank Canal. The work

of remodelling the first eleven miles of the Mutha Right Bank Canal was in progress.

Bombay Development Department.—This department was abolished on the 1st of March 1930 and its work distributed between other departments of Government, the Revenue Department taking land schemes in Bombay and Suburbs and the General Department the Town Planning schemes, while the work connected with engineering, such as the Back Bay Reclamation, water and electric supply, etc., were transferred to the Public Works Department. The work of preparing those sections of Back Bay which it had been decided to reclaim was carried on during the year by dry filling and 1,137,000 tons were distributed in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8. Over 67,000 tons of dry filling consisting principally of building debris were supplied by motor lorries and deposited in blocks 1 and 2.

The strike in mills in 1929 adversely affected the occupation of chawls built under the Industrial Housing Scheme and so did the serious communal riots. In all 7,291 rooms were occupied in the 124 chawls. The total amount of rent collected during the year was Rs. 5,41,395 and over Rs. 79,000 were due from absconders. The approximate population of the chawls was 35,000. The sale of land in the residential and industrial suburban schemes was satisfactory during the year 1929-30, and 84,978 square yards were sold for Rs. 4,77,138 against the previous year's disposal of 90,306 square yards for Rs. 4,78,093. There was a noticeable increase in the areas sold at Khar and Danda. The Khar scheme continues to be popular and to attract new residents, while the disposal of land at Danda was helped by a slight reduction in the selling rates. The area sold at Chembur, 17,662 square yards, was taken up by the St. Anthony Homes' Co-operative Society. The Chapel Road Scheme at Bandra has now only two unsold plots.

The report of the Advisory Committee on the Suburban Schemes published in 1929 contained a forecast of sales in the several schemes from the year 1928-29. The total receipts in each of the past two years were more than twice the amounts in the forecasts which were Rs. 2,23,975 and Rs. 2,24,975 respectively, while the actual realisations amounted to Rs. 4,78,093 and Rs. 4,77,138.

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PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

THE territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs in political relations with the Government of Bombay extend over an area of 28,562 square miles, or less than one-fourth of the entire area of the Presidency. The variety of the relations which, under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States and position and responsibilities of Government as Paramount Power, necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative at or in touch with the principal Courts. The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts within the local limits of which they may happen to be situated. The position of the Agent varies, roughly speaking, with the importance of the State. In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration ; in such cases a considerable amount of judicial work devolves on the Governor in Council, in criminal cases as a Court of Reference and Appeal, and in civil matters as a Court of Appeal. The States in which the Ruler is a minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government.

The Gujarat States fall into two groups. The North Gujarat States lie mostly to the North of the Narbada and include the Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Kaira Agencies. The South Gujarat States, which lie to the south of the Tapti, are those in the Surat Agency.

The Maratha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghats to the north and south of Bombay, respectively. The Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States are situated in the central and southern portions of the Bombay Deccan. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement of Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The population of these States is about four millions and their revenue nearly five crores.

I. North Gujarat

1. MAHI KANTHA

Ruling Prince with a salute of 15 guns—

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Daulatsinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Idar; *Residence*—Himatnagar; *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—53; *Educated* at the Nobles' School at Jodhpur and the Mayo College at Ajmere; *Has male heir.*

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharana Shri Bhavanisinhji Hamirsinhji, Maharana of Danta; *Residence*—Danta; *Caste*—Parmar Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—31; *Has no male heir.*

The Rao of Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha)—

Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, Rao of Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha); *Residence*—Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha); *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—26; *Educated*—Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population (1921)*—450,478; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 28¾ lakhs; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda by Idar*—Rs. 30,340; *by small States and Talukas*—Rs. 91,328; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton, bajri, jowari and all common grains, marble and steatite.

In addition to these three States, the Agency includes 48 small States and Talukas.

The rainfall was satisfactory throughout the Agency except in the Katosan Thana Circle where the monsoon crops were not altogether satisfactory. Locusts visited some of the villages and did damage to the monsoon crops varying from 1 anna to 8 annas in the rupee. The outturn of the monsoon crops varied from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee and of winter crops from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee. Fodder and water were sufficient.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 3¼ lakhs (the total strength of the Police in the Agency being 1,305); Prisons Rs. 21,000; Public Works Rs. 67,500; and Medical Relief Rs. 36,000.

The total number of schools was 179 with 13,220 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 1,05,900.

2. REWA KANTHA

Ruling Prince with a salute of 13 guns—

Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rajpipla ; *Residence*—Nandod (Rajpipla) ; *Caste*—Gohel Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—40 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun ; *Has male heir.*

Ruling Princes with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharaval Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur ; *Residence*—Chhota Udepur ; *Caste*—Chavan Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—24 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Major His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of Baria ; His Highness has a personal salute of 11 guns ; *Residence*—Baria ; *Caste*—Khichi-Chavan Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—44 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and England ; *Has male heir.*

Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of Lunavada ; *Residence*—Lunavada ; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—20.

Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhan Manvarkhan, Nawab of Balasinor ; *Residence*—Balasinor ; *Tribe and religion*—Babi Pathan, Suni Musulman ; *Age*—36 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun ; *Has no heir.*

Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Sant ; *Residence*—Sant ; *Caste*—Parmar Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—49 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; *Has male heir.*

Area—4,956 square miles ; *Population (1921)*—753,058 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 77½ lakhs ; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 1,30,801 ; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382 ; *Military Force*—1,576 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed) and timber ; Akik (cornelian) stone in Rajpipla and Manganese in Chhota Udepur.

The scarcity of rain in the latter part of the monsoon caused some damage to the rabi crops in Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, and Balasinor. The outturn of kharif crop was fairly satisfactory. The rain in the month of December greatly improved the cotton crop in Rajpipla State. Cotton and other crops were damaged to the extent of 50 per cent. by locusts that visited Balasinor State in October 1929.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 87½ lakhs.

The total number of schools was 240 and the number of pupils 17,507.

3. CAMBAY

(KAIRA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 11 guns—

His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yavar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of Cambay; *Tribe and religion*—Moghal, Shia Musulman; *Age*—19; *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Area—350 square miles; *Population (1921)*—71,715; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 9,78,794; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—161; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, bajri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, matches and articles of agate and cornelian stone.

The rain received during the year was quite insufficient. Only the early crops like bajri and jowari reached the average and the other crops were much below the average while paddy practically failed totally. Some damage was also done to the crops by locusts.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9⅓ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 63,000 (the total strength of the Police being 213); Prisons Rs. 6,400; Public Works Rs. 1,90,000; and Medical Relief Rs. 25,900.

The total number of schools was 63 with an average attendance of 4,347. The expenditure on education was Rs. 82,000. Primary education continued to be completely free throughout the State. It is made compulsory in all village boys' schools including one school for depressed classes in the town.

II. South Gujarat

(SURAT AGENCY)

1. DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN

Ruling Princes with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of Dharampur; *Residence*—Dharampur; *Caste*—Sisodia Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—46; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Bansda; *Residence*—Bansda; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—43; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nasrat Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Sachin, died on 19th November 1930 and was succeeded by his son Nawab Muhammad Haider Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nasrat Jang Bahadur, the present Nawab of Sachin ; *Residence*—Sachin ; *Religion*—Sunni Musulman ; *Age*—21.

Area—968 square miles ; *Population (1921)*—155,273 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 23½ lakhs ; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, pulses, sugarcane, molasses ; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

At Dharampur, crops suffered from early cessation of rains. The estimate of the crops was 10 annas in the rupee. The rainfall at Bansda being insufficient the general outturn of crops was moderate ; while at Sachin owing to excessive rain the crops and grass were similarly damaged.

The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 23¼ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 89,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 430) ; Prisons Rs. 4,366 ; Public Works Rs. 3½ lakhs ; and Medical Relief Rs. 60,000.

The total number of schools was 69, the number of pupils 5,078 and the expenditure Rs. 92,700.

2. THE DANGS

Area—999 square miles ; *Population (1921)*—24,576 ; *Gross revenue including the subsidy of the Dangs Rajas*—Rs. 42,740.

A wild tract thickly covered with forest. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the forest tribes, mostly Bhils. There was an increase in the total area under cultivation due to continuous, regular and timely rains. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains.

The principal item of expenditure was Public Works Rs. 14,500. As regards education, the average number of pupils on the roll was 197 with an average attendance of 153.

III. North Konkan

1. JAWHAR (THANA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Raja Saheb Shrimant Yeshwantrao *alias* Dada Saheb ; *Caste*—Koli ; *Age*—12 years. The State is under administration owing to the Raja's minority.

Area—310 square miles; *Population (1921)*—49,662; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,03,900; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, pulses, charcoal and timber.

The inhabitants of the State are mainly Kolis, Thakurs and Kathodies. These people are very backward and illiterate but peaceful and law-abiding. Their principal sources of maintenance are agriculture and labour. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed with the result that crops were satisfactory. The year was generally one of contentment and prosperity except that in some villages swarms of locusts appeared and did considerable damage to nagli and warai crops. Much attention is being paid to the education of the backward classes in the State.

The total expenditure amounted to about Rs. 7½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 13,600 (the total strength of the Police force being 70); Prisons Rs. 393; Public Works Rs. 75,300; and Medical Relief Rs. 6,500.

The total number of schools was 25 with a daily average attendance of 442·3. The expenditure on education was Rs. 15,000.

2. SURGANA (NASIK AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh, died on 22nd June 1930, and was succeeded by his son Yeshwantrao, the present Chief of Surgana; *Residence*—Surgana; *Caste*—Maratha (Pawar), Hindu; *Age*—28.

Area—360 square miles; *Population (1921)*—14,912; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 75,000; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are Khalsa and 15 alienated.

The population consists chiefly of Konkani Kunbis and Kolis living in small groups of thatched and mud houses, whose chief occupation is agriculture carried on in the most primitive fashion. They are addicted to drink, but are peaceful and law-abiding.

The rice crops were damaged to a certain extent owing to the shortage of rain, but the nagli crops were better. Condition of cattle was fair. Fodder and drinking water-supply were sufficient. The prices of grain and cloth were steady.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,700, the principal items being Police Rs. 3,000 (the total strength of the Police being 20); and Medical Relief Rs. 1,500.

There are three vernacular primary schools in the Surgana State with an attendance of 139 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 950.

IV. South Konkan

1. JANJIRA (KOLABA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 11 guns and, within State limits, of 13 guns—

His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Tribe and religion*—Habshi, Sunni Musulman; *Age*—16; Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the Nawab's minority the State with the dependency of Jafrabad is being administered by his mother as Regent assisted by the State Dewan.

Area—377 square miles; *Population (1921)*—98,530; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 8,62,000; *Military force*—241; *Articles of production*—Rice, nagli, vari, cocoanut, betelnut, bajri, jowari, cotton, hemp and sesamum.

The rainfall in Janjira was on the whole seasonable. At Jafrabad the rainfall was insufficient for watery crops. The outturn was 12 annas in Janjira and from 1 to 10 annas in Jafrabad.

The State had an import trade worth nearly Rs. 21 lakhs and an export trade of Rs. 13½ lakhs. The abkari and forest revenue was Rs. 2·17 lakhs.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 40,800 (the total strength of the Police force being 156); Prisons Rs. 3,300; Public Works Rs. 1⅔ lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 27,000.

The total number of schools was 98. The expenditure on education was Rs. 56,600.

There is an Anjuman-i-Islam Institution at Murud supported from popular subscription for encouraging and spreading education in the Muhammadan community.

2. SAVANTVADI (BELGAUM AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns and, within State limits, of 11 guns—

Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of Savantvadi; *Residence*—Savantvadi; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—32.

Area—925 square miles; *Population (1921)*—206,440; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,83,000; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nachni, vari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Khaskhas, gold-thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn works, toys and other lacquered wares, etc.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient during the year. The drinking water supply was adequate, but in the town of Savantvadi a scarcity of water was felt during the two months of April and May owing to the insufficient flow of water from the Kesari head cistern. The outturn of rice and nachni was annas 12 each. The general health of the people was good. The agricultural stock was sufficient and good.

The total expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 6¾ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 72,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 323); Prisons Rs. 2,442; Public Works Rs. 95,000; and Medical Relief Rs. 35,000.

The total number of schools was 163 with 9,756 pupils. The expenditure on education was Rs. 86,000.

V. The Deccan

SATARA JAGHIRS

(SATARA AGENCY)

Ruling Chiefs—

Meherban Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi; *Residence*—Aundh; *Caste*—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—61; *Educated*—Bombay University; *Has male heirs.*

Captain Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar; *Residence*—Phaltan; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—33; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

(POONA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Meherban Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit, Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor; *Residence*—Bhor; *Caste*—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—51; *Educated* privately; *Has male heirs.*

(SHOLAPUR AGENCY)

Meherban Shrimant Vijayasinh Fatehsinh, Raje Bhonsle; *Residence*—Akalkot; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—14; Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The administration of the State is carried on by the Regent Rani Saheb assisted by a council owing to Raje Saheb's minority.

(BIJAPUR AGENCY)

Meherban Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Baba Saheb Daphle; *Residence*—Jath; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—21;

Educated—Deccan College, Poona. The Chief was installed on 12th January 1929 and has been conducting the administration of the State with the help of the Government Adviser. *Area*—3,301 square miles; *Population (1921)*—402,169; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 24,84,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 45,500; *Military force*—283.

Rainfall was generally sufficient in most parts of the State. The kharif and rabi crops were on the whole fair and the prices of food grains showed a slight increase. The supply of drinking water and fodder was sufficient.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 1¼ lakhs (the total strength of the Police force being 578); Prisons Rs. 17,000; Public Works Rs. 2 lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 34,000.

The number of schools was 252 and the number of pupils 14,048. The expenditure on education was nearly Rs. 1¾ lakhs.

VI. Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States

1. KOLHAPUR

Ruling Prince with a salute of 19 guns—

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Kolhapur; *Residence*—Kolhapur; *Caste*—Kshatriya, Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—33; *Educated* in England and Ewing College, Allahabad.

Area—3,217 square miles; *Population (1921)*—833,726; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 123½ lakhs; *Military force*—702; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnuts, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

The rains were well distributed over all parts of the State which greatly improved the condition of the crops. Cotton suffered a little owing to the untimely rains. Supply of drinking water and fodder was sufficient.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 43¼ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 2 lakhs (the total strength of the Police force being 1,140); Prisons Rs. 41,300; Public Works Rs. 5⅓ lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 90,000.

The total number of schools was 756, the number of pupils 42,433 and the expenditure Rs. 4 lakhs.

2. SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES

The Southern Maratha Country States consist of the Mudhol, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Kurundwad (Junior), Wadi and Ramdurg States. The Rulers of the two States who have salutes of 9 guns are :—

1. *Mudhol.*—Lieutenant Meherban Raja Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nana Saheb, K.C.I.E., Raja of Mudhol; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu ; *Age*—46.
2. *Sangli.*—Lieutenant His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Sangli. His Highness has a personal salute of 11 guns; *Caste*—Konkanasth Brahman, Hindu ; *Age*—41.

Area—3,044 square miles; *Population (1921)*—608,294; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 1,87,754 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 47,03,000.

The average rainfall was below normal. The yield of the kharif and rabi crops, though they suffered from grass-hoppers in certain areas, was on the whole fair. Fodder was sufficient and the supply of water was adequate.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 55 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 3 lakhs (the total strength of the Police force being 1,552) ; Prisons Rs. 29,000 ; Public Works Rs. 5½ lakhs ; and Medical Relief Rs. 95,500.

The total number of schools was 480 with a daily attendance of 23,098. The expenditure on education was Rs. 3½ lakhs.

3. SAVANUR (DHARWAR AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Captain Meherban Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur ; *Residence*—Savanur (Dharwar); *Tribe and religion*—Pathan, Musulman ; *Age*—39 ; *Has male heir.*

Area—70 square miles ; *Population (1921)*—16,830 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,95,000 ; *Principal articles of production*—Sadis, cholis and country blankets.

The rainfall was general. The early rains were heavy on the whole, but late rains were scanty and at the end told adversely to some extent on the cotton crop. The other crops were good.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1⅓ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 9,400 (the total strength of the Police force being 48) ; Prisons Rs. 1,000 ; Public Works Rs. 23,000 ; and Medical Relief Rs. 4,300.

The total number of schools was 15, the number of pupils 1,094 and the expenditure Rs. 13,700.

VII. Sind

KHAIRPUR (SUKKUR AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 15 guns and, within State limits, of 17 guns—

His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of Khairpur; *Residence*—Kot-Diji; *Tribe and religion*—Talpur, Baluch, Musulman; *Age*—46; *Educated*—Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; *Has male heir.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population (1921)*—193,152; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 24,18,000; *Military force according to the reorganisation scheme*—280; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen goods, ivory, metal and lacquer wood works, glazed pottery and carpets.

The total area under cultivation was nearly 257,600 acres. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 25½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 83,000 (the strength of the Police force being 301); Prisons Rs. 19,800; Public Works Rs. 6 lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 45,000.

The number of schools was 134, with an average daily attendance of 4,385·57.

VIII. Aden

Area (including Perim)—80 square miles; *Population (1921)*—56,500; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 81,97,636.

The Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden administers the Settlement of Aden and the Island of Perim.

The Settlement of Aden comprises the following divisions: (1) The Peninsula and Isthmus or Aden proper, (2) Sheikh Othman and (3) Little Aden.

Sir Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., held charge of the Residency from 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 61¾ lakhs, the principal item being Police Rs. 2·24 lakhs.

There were in all 52 schools in the Settlement of Aden, attended by 2,928 pupils.

Condition of the People

The general condition of the people was on the whole good and the outturn of crops satisfactory. Rainfall being well distributed the yield of khariff and rabi crops was satisfactory. Prices of food grains remained normal and agricultural stock was sufficient. Fodder and water supply were adequate. Except for smallpox in some places, the general health of the people was good.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations.

The Land Records staff consists of a Director of Land Records, who is also Settlement Commissioner, four Superintendents of Land Records, District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Director of Land Records has been limited to inspection and advice, and the administration of the Department.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections :

(*a*) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors ;

(*b*) the cadastral survey staff (including City Survey staff) under the Department of Land Records ; and

(*c*) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the Survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (*a*) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (*b*) and (*c*) the administration is direct.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the land revenue administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realising its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. The progress of this work is being maintained. Suitable arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city

survey records after completion. In Bombay a special office, viz. the Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, does this work under the control of the Collector of Bombay.

On account of the close connexion which necessarily exist between the records of rights and the registration of deeds which is the business of the Registration Department, the offices of the Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration are placed under the control of one officer who holds both appointments. This officer also exercises general control over the work of the Photozincographic Press at Poona, instituted originally for the printing of Cadastral maps. He is also in administrative control of the department of the Consulting Surveyor to Government.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, etc., Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners by reason of minority, incapacity, etc., are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad district where in all there are 13 estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The revenue demand for the year including past arrears was Rs. 5·86 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2·76 lakhs were recovered and Rs. 1,000 were written off. The total rental demand of the estates under management including arrears of past years was Rs. 11,500 out of which about Rs. 9,500 were collected.

There were 18 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 21 last year.

Seven estates were released from management during the year. Efforts are being made to withdraw management from other estates and to ensure that Talukdars have the same facilities for credit as other landowners.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates" has been appointed to supervise the management of

these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. There has been a steady decrease in the number of estates under management in recent years, the number in 1926-27 being 139 as against 278 in 1911-12 and 292 in 1915-16. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Thirty-eight new estates were taken under management and 11 were released, leaving 171 under management at the close of the year as against 144 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 7⅓ lakhs and the cost of management decreased from 6 per cent. to 4·75 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Suitable arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The foundation of society and industry in India is in the land, and the maintenance of a complete record of all rights is a great bulwark of public peace and of law and order. Moreover without such records it will be impossible to get true statistics of any species of production or any of the other economic facts connected with the land.

A great support of the Indian Administration is the land revenue, the right of the State to share in all the unearned rental values of land. The science of economics and fiscal theory is recognising more and more fully the right of the public to this share; and the pre-eminent position of the land revenue in every scheme of taxation necessary for the maintenance of a modern State. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, is indispensable for the assessment, and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the country-side and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed.

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date, and for this purpose to carry out the field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connexion with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects, etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and Native States are also frequently undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspections of boundary marks and the introduction of Revenue settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined V. F. VII and XII Forms which give statistics about rents, and tenancies, and the exact area of land tenanted in each of the possible ways and self-cultivated, and also give us the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls which have been hitherto very incomplete. It also will yield statistics needed for the discussion of the tenancy legislation.

ROUTINE MEASUREMENT WORK

Northern Division.—Seventeen Cadastral and six District Surveyors were employed on this work throughout the year. The cost was Rs. 16,355, while the fees earned (including fees for Government work on the scale charged to the public) amounted to Rs. 24,922.

Central Division.—Forty-eight Cadastral Surveyors and seven District Surveyors were employed. The cost was Rs. 49,551, while the fees earned (including cost of Government work estimated as above) amounted to Rs. 50,480.

A temporary staff of 94 hands and 9 Nimtandars under one Survey Mamlatdar was employed on Sub-Division Measurement work in 75 villages in Man taluka and one village in Khatav taluka of Satara District. One party of 11 measurers under a Nimtandar, worked in 40 villages of Ahmednagar District.

Southern Division.—Twenty-three permanent and 36 temporary Cadastral Surveyors with six District Surveyors were employed during the year. The cost was Rs. 53,440 and the fees earned (including cost of Government work estimated as above) amounted to Rs. 62,625.

REVISION SURVEYS

One party of 39 measurers under one Nimtandar did the recess work of preparing village maps, copies of plane table sheets, village atlases and Kabjedar's sketches for 101 khoti villages of Mahad taluka in Kolaba District. Another six parties of 49 measurers under a Survey Mamlatdar worked in 239 villages of Karwar and Siddapur talukas and Bhatkar Peta of Kanara District. The total expenditure incurred on this survey was Rs. 47,186.

Bombay Suburban Division.—Two hundred and fifty correction cases affecting 684 Survey numbers and 1,076 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year.

Sind.—In all 869 theodolite stations and 17,465 properties were reviewed during the year. The Superintendent of Land Records in Sind inspected the maintenance work of all the surveys, including Karachi, during the year and also tested 197 Survey Nos. measured by the Village establishment.

REVISION SURVEYS

Northern Division.—Five Field Party Surveyors were employed in Gujarat. They did the re-classification of flooded areas in Viramgam taluka, classification of disforested lands in Panch Mahals District, and re-classification in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas of Surat District.

Central Division.—For introduction of Settlement, measurement in 16 and classification in 13 Inam villages of Karad, Khanapur and Wai talukas of Satara District were completed.

REVISION SETTLEMENTS

No revision settlements of Government villages was undertaken anywhere during the year. The Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division, sent in proposals for settlement of five inam villages of Newasa taluka, one inam village of Nagar taluka, two inam villages of Karjat taluka, and one inam village of Kopargaon taluka of Ahmednagar District; six inam villages of Tasgaon taluka of Satara District and three inam villages of Khed taluka and one of Sirur taluka of Poona District.

CITY SURVEYS

Northern Division.—Thirty-four cities and 26 village sites are under regular maintenance.

Central Division.—Thirty-one cities and 6 village sites are under regular maintenance.

Southern Division.—Nineteen city surveys and three village site surveys are being regularly maintained.

Bombay Suburban Division.—In Bandra and Danda and in the surveyed village sites of Andheri, Ambiveli, Gundauli and Villeparle the surveys were maintained. Sixteen encroachments were detected in the city and village site surveyed areas.

Sind.—The maintenance work at Karachi, Shikarpur, Garhi-Yasin, Sukkur, Rohri, Hyderabad, Larkana and Jacobabad continued to be done throughout the year.

General Remarks.—The City Survey maintenance staff in large towns earns sufficient revenue to pay its cost ; in smaller towns the staff is hardly self-supporting. To remedy this to some extent, two or more of the smaller towns are put in charge of one maintenance surveyor, some of his routine and non-technical work being transferred to Sub-Registrars according to convenience. Direct indexing in the Property Registers by Sub-Registrars is a convenient arrangement by which the Property Index ordinarily maintained in Sub-Registry offices can be dispensed with. The system is operating in certain towns in all the three Divisions. Government have recently sanctioned a scheme of doing city surveys without undertaking their maintenance, but this scheme is for the present held in abeyance.

The system of writing the Property Register on cards is being extended to all city surveys in the Presidency.

WASTE LANDS

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the Province :—

1929-30

(In thousands of acres)

Division	Total cultivable area	Occupied	Balance cultivable waste
Northern	4,915	4,466	449
Central	14,390	13,977	413
Southern	7,857	7,640	217
Sind	14,583	8,539	6,044
Bombay Suburban	34	24	10
Total ..	41,779	34,646	7,133

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

THE power of making laws "for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency" is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The four members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 110, 86 are elected and 24 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members
General constituencies—	
Muhammadan Rural	22
Muhammadan Urban	5
Non-Muhammadan Rural	35
Non-Muhammadan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Landholders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadan constituencies 7 must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental ; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor General. The most important of these are—

(*a*) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(*b*) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes, the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(*c*) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force ;

(*d*) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or states ;

(*e*) Bills regulating a "central" subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

RESOLUTIONS AND QUESTIONS

After non-official bills and motions to amend Standing Orders have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian State, or which is *sub judice*.

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that 10 clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts Passed.—In the period between the 1st of April 1929 and the 31st of March 1930, twenty-one Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General, became law.

The Acts were as follows :—

(1) *Act III of 1929* (*An Act to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises in the Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi*).—The life of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, expired at the end of 1928, and in order that the labourers, artisans and other workers with limited earnings might not be deprived of the protection afforded by the Rent Act until the housing conditions which brought it into existence were improved, it was considered desirable to extend control of rents in the Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi for a further period of three years ending December 1931. In order to minimize any opposition to the Act, its operation was restricted to premises of which the standard rent (i.e. rent on 31st December 1928) did not exceed Rs. 35 per month.

(2) *Act IV of 1929* (*An Act to provide for the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Karachi*).—The Court of Small Causes at Karachi was established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887. In the Presidency towns the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, was in force. It had long been recognised that the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act was unsuited to a growing commercial town like Karachi and that the time of Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind was being unnecessarily occupied in work which might well be done by a Small Cause Court Judge. Rangoon was subject to the Rangoon Small Cause Court Act, 1920. Karachi was the only great seaport in India in which the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act was still in force. The Civil Justice Committee accordingly, in Chapter XV of their report, recommended that the law in Karachi should be

assimilated to that of the Rangoon Small Cause Court Act, 1920. The Act was intended to give effect to the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee.

(3) *Act V of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay).*—It was considered desirable that the Local Government should have power to delegate to the Inspector-General of Registration the power to appoint Inspectors of Registration offices. Similar power in regard to sub-registrars was conferred on the Inspector-General by the proviso to section 6 of the Act. Under section 13 (1) a report had to be made to Government by the Inspector-General of all appointments made under sections 6, 10, 11 and 12. These reports were purely formal, and the new Act did away with them. It was also considered desirable to make it compulsory for lands and houses in city surveyed areas to be described by their cadastral survey numbers entered in the city survey maps and records, as those particulars were essential for the proper maintenance of the indexes. Then, as the law stood, tagavi bonds had to be preserved in perpetuity. That was unnecessary after the debts, which were secured by those bonds, had been fully repaid. It was also unnecessary that the copies, the originals of which had been destroyed in the Revenue offices, should be preserved permanently in the Registration offices. It was, therefore, proposed to take power to destroy those copies of tagavi bonds and their indexes after the loans secured by the bonds had been repaid. Lastly, the index contained unnecessary details which could be dispensed with, with advantage, and it was, therefore, proposed to reduce the particulars to those which were necessary and sufficient.

(4) *Act VI of 1929 (An Act to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act No. XVII of 1920).*—When the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920, was passed, it was not expected that there would be in the same district different areas for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The High Court had been given power to issue sanads in respect of one district only. But cases had arisen in which the same area was included for revenue and criminal work in one district and for civil work in another district. It was, therefore, considered necessary that the High Court should be given power in such cases to issue sanads in respect of more than one district.

(5) *Act VII of 1929 (the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929)* regulates the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement, and provides

for the payment of maternity benefit to them during the period of such enforced absence from work.

(6) *Act VIII of 1929 (An Act to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognizable in times of emergency).*—It had been found that intimidation was very commonly practised in times of excitement in Bombay City and its neighbourhood, and that the police could not deal effectively with it under the existing law since the offence of criminal intimidation was not cognizable. It was considered necessary that the powers of the police should be increased in times of emergency in those areas. The Act provides that the offence of criminal intimidation shall at such times be made cognizable by a notification which can be cancelled when the emergency has passed away.

(7) *Act IX of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878)* was passed with the object of extending the provisions of section 18-B of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, to the whole of the Presidency proper.

(8) *Act X of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Act, 1912).*—This Act provided that no furnace, flue or chimney should be erected, altered, added to or re-erected except in accordance with plans approved by the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission. Opportunity was also taken to bring flues and chimneys within the scope of section 10 of the Act as it was considered necessary that Inspectors should have power to inspect them for the purpose of seeing whether the provisions of the Act were complied with.

(9) *Act XI of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896)* was passed for the following reasons :—

Under section 29 of the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896, as it stood before its amendment in 1919, a jagirdar or zamindar restored to the possession of his estate could not, after the release of the estate from management, alienate or charge it beyond his natural life. This section was amended by Bombay Act II of 1919 whereby such jagirdars or zamindars were allowed to alienate or charge their estate beyond the said period with the previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind. The Commissioner's sanction in such cases was, however, purely formal and no material advantage was gained thereby. It had, on the other hand, the disadvantage of causing delay in the disposal of applications for takavi loans. The sanction of the officer granting the loans was sufficient in such cases. It was, therefore, proposed further to amend section 29 so as to enable such jagirdars or zamindars to pledge their property,

in the case of takavi loans, with the previous sanction of the officer granting such loan.

(10) *Act XII of 1929* (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912*) provided for the free registration of medical practitioners who had once been registered in any other province.

(11) *Act XIII of 1929* (*An Act further to amend the Bombay University Act, 1928*) was passed under the following circumstances :—The expression " city municipality " occurring in section 13 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, was not defined in the Act. In the absence of a statutory definition doubts had been raised as to the precise meaning of the expression. The intention was that only municipalities of municipal boroughs governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, should have the privilege of electing Fellows. The new Act was intended to make this intention clear.

(12) *Act XIV of 1929* (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887*).—It was thought desirable to amend section (3) (*c*) of the 1887 Act so as to make it clear that wagering or betting upon a horse race is not gaming within the meaning of that section when such wagering or betting takes place between any persons *inter se* under the existing totalizator system.

(13) *Act XV of 1929* (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879*) was passed with the object of facilitating the extension of survey and revision survey settlement to alienated villages.

(14) *Act XVI of 1929* (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879*) was passed with the object of giving representation to labour on the Bombay Port Trust.

(15) *Act XVII of 1929* (*An Act for safeguarding life and property in the Presidency area in times of emergency*).—During the riots in Bombay City in February and May 1929 most of the casualties were due to sudden and sporadic attacks by hooligans on unwary persons whom they met on roads and in bye-lanes. It was found that the powers conferred under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and under the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902 were inadequate to allow the authorities to deal promptly with a state of extreme emergency such as existed on those two occasions. The experience then gained showed that a summary remedy was required by which bad characters, who were found to be engaged in the commission or abetment of offences so as to be a danger or a cause of alarm to peaceful citizens, could be removed from the Presidency area. It was, therefore,

proposed to pass an Act to enable Government promptly and adequately to deal with any similar emergency which might arise in future.

(16) *Act XVIII of 1929 (An Act to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay)* was passed for the following reasons :

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, applies only to boys under 15 (or 16, where the Bombay Children Act, 1924, is in force) at the time of their conviction, and involves a sentence of imprisonment, although the sentence is not carried out. The Bombay Children Act, 1924, applies to children and young persons of both sexes under 16 years of age. The Borstal Schools Act is now intended for youths of criminal habits, tendencies or associations whose reformation has not been attempted by other means. It is intended to apply to persons below 21, whom the Bombay Children Act does not protect and in whose case an order for detention is substituted for a sentence of imprisonment. It was thought that the success which had attended the Borstal institutions in the United Kingdom rendered it highly probable that their introduction into the Bombay Presidency would be attended with beneficial results. The system aims at the detention of youthful offenders with a view to their real reformation under conditions which do not carry the stigma of conviction.

(17) *Act XIX of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924)* was designed merely to repair an omission made when the Bombay Children Act was passed in 1924. Section 4 of that Act amended section 4 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, by raising the age of fifteen years to sixteen in the definition of " youthful offender ", but no corresponding amendment was made in section 10 of the latter Act. The amendment in section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, was consequential.

(18) *Act XX of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901)* was passed with the object of enabling municipalities, at their discretion, to make rules determining the conditions under which gratuities or compassionate allowances may be paid to the surviving relatives of their officers and servants or any of them who die during service and the amount of such gratuities or compassionate allowances.

(19) *Act XXI of 1929 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876)* was passed to enable Government to obtain precedence for Government suits

in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court and District Court.

(20) *Act I of 1930* [*An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp* (*Bombay Amendment*) *Act, 1922*] retained the enhanced Stamp fees provided for in the 1922 Act.

(21) *Act II of 1930* [*An Act further to amend the Court-fees* (*Bombay Amendment*) *Act, 1926*] was also passed under somewhat similar circumstances to those which applied to Act I of 1930.

Bills.—Twenty-three Government bills were introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report.

Of these, twelve were passed into law, two were read for the third time, passed and received His Excellency the Governor's assent but did not become Law as His Excellency the Governor-General's assent was awaited, six were read for the third time and passed but did not reach their further stages, while three were read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee.

In addition to the above, one bill, though it was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, was not moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council.

Private Bills.—There were also eleven Private Bills which were introduced and published and five which were introduced but did not reach their further stages. Out of these, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola's Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, and Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill further to amend the Bombay University Act, 1928, were introduced but the motions for their first reading were lost at the meetings of the Legislative Council.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, and Mr. P. J. Marzban's Bill for the prevention and combating of venereal diseases were introduced but were not proceeded with during the period under report.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola's two Bills further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, were introduced, read for a first time and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. N. A. Bechar's five Bills—three Bills further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, one Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, and one Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—were all introduced but lapsed owing to the resignation of the member.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, and another Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, were introduced but did not reach their further stages during the period under report.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai's and Mr. H. V. Pataskar's Bills further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's Bill, further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, were all introduced but did not reach their further stages during the period under report.

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1930-31 was presented to the Council on 17th February 1930, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. No cuts were made in the Budget as a result of motions to reduce or omit grants.

Resolutions and Motions.—Fifteen resolutions and four motions were moved during the period under report, out of which five resolutions and all the motions were carried, five were withdrawn, two were postponed after discussion and three were lost. The resolutions which were carried were :—

(1) " This Council recommends to Government to reintroduce immediately the scheme of medical inspection of school-going students which existed in 1921 and was abolished in 1922 as a measure of retrenchment."

(2) " This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of inquiry should forthwith be set up, on the lines of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee, to inquire whether the revision settlements introduced in the talukas of Deogad, Rajapur, Khed and the Peta of Mandangad are fair, legal and justified by the financial condition of the areas concerned and can otherwise stand the tests of justice, equity and good conscience, and to report to Government what steps Government should take in the matter to meet the complaints of the landholders of these areas, unless Government promise to examine and set right the various revision settlements introduced in the Presidency since 1920 in the light of the sound principles to be embodied in the promised new legislation."

(3) " This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report on the administration of Mussalman wakfs (charitable endowments) in the city of Bombay with a view to reform them in the interest of the beneficiaries for whom the wakfs have been set up by their respective donors."

(4) " This Council recommends to Government to represent to the Government of India not to locate the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun, but in a more central place like Bombay."

(5) " This Council recommends to Government that with the help of experts in education, agriculture and industries and in the light of the reports on unemployment issued by the Bengal, Madras and Punjab Governments as well as the report of the Industrial Commission of 1916-18, the External Capital Committee's report, Sir Visvesvaraya Committee's report and the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, they should be pleased to adopt necessary measures for remedying the evil arising from the increase in the unemployed educated middle classes, i.e., such persons as have received some form of secondary or higher education and are not sufficiently well off to dispense with the need of some occupation for earning their livelihood."

Of the above resolutions Nos. 1 and 5 were carried against the wishes of Government.

Five Government Resolutions and Motions were moved by Government Members and carried.

In addition to the above, references appreciating the services of the Honourable Sir Louis Rieu and condolatory references to the deaths of Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Mr. D. A. Janvekar, Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas and Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda were also made in the Council during the year under report.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay; but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those

of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who in addition to their revenue duties are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class respectively and the Courts of Sessions.

Bombay Presidency (Proper)

CIVIL JUSTICE

The Civil Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency during 1929 consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge, 17 District Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, 21 First Class Subordinate Judges and 101 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

The total number of suits for disposal before the Original Side of the High Court was 5,912 against 5,636 in the year 1928. The number disposed of was 2,421 leaving a balance of 3,491 for disposal. Of the suits undisposed of, three were 10 years old; one 9 years; five 8 years; ten 7 years; 35 six years; 99 five years; 261 four years, 382 three years; 514 two years; 850 one year and 1,331 less than a year.

There were in all 4,241 appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts of which 1,166 were decided, leaving a balance of 3,075.

The annual report gives a comparative statement of civil appellate work disposed of by the High Court during the previous years. The result is as follows :—

Year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of
1927	3,285	2,711
1928	3,656	3,354
1929	3,593	3,077

Mofussil Courts.—The number of suits instituted in 1929 was 170,440 an increase of 14,472 on the figures of the previous year. The increase in money suits was to the extent of 10·9 per cent., while it was 1·6 per cent. in title and other suits. Including the pending and revived suits, the total number for disposal was 241,339. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (19,374). In no other district except Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik and Ahmedabad did the institutions exceed 10,000.

The Courts disposed of 167,401 suits, an increase of 13,425. Of the total number of suits dealt with, paid sub-divisional tribunals disposed of 143,934; Small Cause Courts 11,812; District Courts 410; Village Munsiff Courts 11,169 and the remaining 76 were disposed of by unpaid tribunals, such as Inamdars and Jagirdars. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 73,938. Of the pending suits 6,533 had been pending for more than a year. There were also 220,037 applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with and of these 149,186 were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous institutions rose from 12,880 to 13,003.

Presidency Small Cause Court.—The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was 39,291, the number disposed of was 37,675, and the number pending at the close of the year was 6,358. The total value of litigation was Rs. 83 lakhs against Rs. 77 lakhs in the previous year. There were 24,697 applications for execution of decrees before the Courts during the year, of which 21,239 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,458.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Criminal Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges;

17 Sessions Judges ; 6 Additional Sessions Judges ; 1 Assistant Sessions Judge ; 343 First Class Magistrates ; 410 Second Class Magistrates ; 238 Third Class Magistrates ; 164 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 250 Village Panchayats.

There were 216,999 criminal cases reported during the year, an increase of 5,089 on the figures of 1928. Of the total number of cases under inquiry, 208,077 were found to be true. The number of cases brought to trial was, however, 203,137. Out of 805 cases affecting human life brought to trial, 204 were murders of which 127 ended in conviction. Of these murders 54 were due to motives connected with women, 5 of children for the sake of their ornaments, 24 for the sake of gain and 121 arose out of other causes.

The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 20,883 and in those of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 78,183 making a total of 99,066. The number of cases under Special and Local Laws was 89,594 while those under the Indian Penal Code totalled 9,472.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 106,859. Of these 12,354 were acquitted or discharged ; 90,900 were convicted and 326 were committed to the High Court. Of the persons convicted 6,650 were punished with imprisonment, 81,507 with fine and 4 with whipping. 1,873 convicted persons were warned and discharged ; 140 were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga and 726 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 4,20,000 but the total amount realised was Rs. 3,25,000 of which Rs. 27,000 were paid as compensation to complainants.

Mofussil Tribunals.—The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Magistrates in the mofussil was 165,924. Of these 1,069 persons were committed or referred to the Sessions and the cases of remaining 164,855 were dealt with by the various tribunals. Of the total number of 164,855 persons, 74,700 or 45·3 per cent. were convicted and 76,582 or 46·4 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 171 died, 634 escaped during their trials and 5 were transferred. The number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates and Village Officers at the close of the year was 12,763. The sentences passed were imprisonment 7,791, fine 64,127, whipping 271 and ordered to give security 4,366.

Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed 1,432 were for terms not exceeding fifteen days, 5,314 for terms not exceeding six months, 1,043 for terms not exceeding two years and 2 for terms above two years.

The fines imposed by the mofussil magistrates amounted to Rs. 8,00,000, of which Rs. 6,72,000 were realised. A sum of Rs. 42,000 was paid as compensation to complainants.

The Courts of Sessions dealt with 2,137 persons. Of these the cases of 1,705 persons were decided, while those of 432 remained under trial at the close of the year. Death sentences were given to 11 persons ; transportation, 110 ; imprisonment, 718 ; fine, 227 ; whipping, 6 ; and ordered to give security, 34.

The number of criminal appeals decided by the Courts was 3,034 as against 3,012 in the preceding year.

High Court.—164 cases were brought to trial at the High Court Sessions during the year, including 11 pending at the end of the previous year. Of these 142 were decided and 22 remained pending at the end of the year. There were 570 appeals for disposal before the High Court. Of these 514 were decided, leaving 56 for disposal.

Sind

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles with a population of 3,279,377.

There was a slight increase both in Civil and Criminal work in the year under report.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 38,969 as compared with 38,029 in 1928, an increase of 940. The value of suits filed was Rs. 161·13 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of and pending at the close of the year was 38,834 and 11,088 respectively as against 38,005 and 10,122 in the previous year.

As regards criminal work the number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 40,395 and 38,881 respectively, and show an increase of 2,177 and 2,487 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases brought to trial from 37,052 to 39,667 and in the number of persons under trial from 60,022 to 60,891. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year decreased from 6,995 to 6,951. The total number of persons under trial before

the several Criminal Courts, including the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, was 61,563, out of which 30,429 were convicted, an increase of 1,644 over the previous year. Nineteen persons were sentenced to death, 67 to transportation, 4,319 to imprisonment, 24,456 to fine, 578 to whipping and 1,242 persons were ordered to furnish security. The fines in 1929 amounted to Rs. 2·39 lakhs as against Rs. 2·76 lakhs in 1928.

The number of offences affecting life and attempts at such offences fell from 395 to 376 in the year under report. A large portion of this class of crime arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women.

REGISTRATION

The total number of registrations during the year was 317,791 against 307,842 in 1928. The increase was attributed to the tightness of the money market which compelled people to borrow money on the security of their properties. The number of documents relating to immovable property rose from 300,977 in 1928 to 310,635 in 1929, but the average value per transaction declined from 1,004 in 1928 to 964 in 1929, an indication that property in still falling in value. Registrations relating to movable property increased from 4,756 in 1928 to 4,934 in 1929. Tagavi Bonds declined from 15,551 in 1928 to 6,093 in 1929.

The number of Registrations of Co-operative Societies' documents decreased from 11,599 in 1928 to 9,650 in 1929.

The number of documents returned by post rose from 228,316 in 1928 to 245,322 in 1929. The system is very popular with the public.

The photo-copying system worked more successfully and satisfactorily.

The gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 11,83,000 in 1928 to Rs. 12,19,000 in 1929, or by 3·04 per cent. while the total *pro-forma* expenditure increased from Rs. 7,29,000 to Rs. 7,41,000, i.e. by 1·7 per cent.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of new Companies incorporated during the year was 107 as against 95 in the preceding year. Of these, 104 were limited by shares—49 Public and 55 private—and three limited by Guarantee. Of the three Guarantee Companies, one had a share capital. It may be noted that the increase is rather in Companies of the nature of Insurance, Printing, Publishing and Stationery, Public Service Companies, Agencies

and Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments than in manufacturing concerns.

The number of companies in operation limited by shares at the close of the year was 913 as compared with 857 in the previous year, being a net increase of 56. It is noticeable that the paid up capital of the existing Companies increased by Rs. 282·47 lakhs.

Nine Companies incorporated outside British India established places of business in this Presidency during the year as against twenty-five in the previous year.

Thirty-six Societies were registered under the "Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860" during the year under report as against fifty-three in the previous year.

The number of documents of various classes registered during the year was 3,650 as against 3,304 in the preceding year.

The case against one Provident Insurance Company and their directors that remained to be disposed of at the close of the last year was decided during the year under report. All the accused were fined Rs. 10, warned and discharged. Two Companies in Ahmedabad were prosecuted during the year for contravening the provisions of the Act and were convicted and fined. Some liquidators of Companies that had gone into liquidation were found to be irregular in filing their statements of accounts. They were all warned and directed to be more punctual in future.

The revenue from fees and by sale of forms amounted to Rs. 46,150, and the expenditure to Rs. 37,000.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division, Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and Rs. 21 in Sind, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

The Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,
the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and
an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160 and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as "Police Prosecutors" and their pay ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 4 square miles and to 731 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 5·32 square miles and to 927 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 9·38 square miles and to 640·13 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,177 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is

assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. &. S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the " Crime and Order Police " is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the " Watch and Ward Staff " is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau, and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

The annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929 points out that the outstanding feature of the year was an appreciable rise in cognizable crime—both serious and minor. The figure of total reported crime was the highest for the past eight years, except for the year 1927. The rise was general being contributed by the majority of the districts. It was most marked under the heads " House-breaking " and " Theft " (including cattle thefts). With the gradual disappearance of the deterrent effect created by the special measures taken in the past against organised gangs of dacoits and robbers, with the break in continued peaceful conditions which had prevailed

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for some years, with the pre-occupation of the Police in connection with simmering communal tension and with the reduction of strength in certain areas, facilities for the commission of offences increased.

Another feature of the year was the very pronounced further rise in non-cognizable crime. Communal tension continued to prevail in an acute form in many areas which, but for the precautionary measures taken by the police from time to time, would have resulted in riots and disturbances at many places. The year was not free from agrarian agitation in certain areas, especially in the Northern Range. In spite of special difficulties and constant pressure of work, the Police throughout the year evinced a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty and maintained their high standard of efficiency.

"Since the close of the year the Police have been put to an unprecedented strain," says the Inspector General of Police. "That they should have maintained their traditional loyalty in the face of the most arduous and unpalatable work, under the pressure—often exercised on their unprotected dependents—of every form of boycott and social ostracism and in the face of provocation, taunts and abuse from every side, speaks volumes for their courage and sense of discipline. Their steadfast conduct in such circumstances is the best proof that could be obtained of the soundness of our system of training and of the staunchness of the material that we enlist. I am confident that, when sanity returns to India, the people will be generous enough to acknowledge the deep debt that they owe to the Police."

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 119,154 as against 110,850 in 1928, an increase of 8,304 cases under all classes. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year stood at 28,887, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,795, giving a total of 37,682 as against a total of 36,760 in the preceding year, an increase of 922 cases. The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 81,472 as against 74,090 in 1928, an increase of 7,382 cases. Cognizable crime reported to the police under the Indian Penal Code numbered 21,531 cases. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime included murders 381, attempts to murder and culpable homicide 124, dacoities 154, robberies 441, house-breaking 5,441, thefts 8,500 and receiving stolen property 393.

Judging from the figures available for 1928, the incidence of serious crime per 1,000 of population works out as follows :— Burma 4·04; Punjab 2·01; United Provinces 1·74; Bombay 1·36; Bengal 1·26; Bihar and Orissa 1·11 and Madras ·99.

The figure of incidence of total crime for the Presidency proper including Railways has risen from 1·37 in 1928 to 1·44 and of serious crime from ·99 to 1·03 in 1929. With the incidence of crime at 7·17 for the total of Penal Code cases and 4·97 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency. The district has been suffering, since it was constituted, from a shortage of police, says the Inspector General of Police. This defect has never been fully remedied, though it has formed the subject of several reports and the needs of the district are recognised and admitted. It is inevitable that, sooner or later, City Police standards must be applied to the Bombay Suburban District if the area is to be administered satisfactorily.

The total number of cognizable cases for disposal by the police was 33,253 against 32,507 in 1928. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,801 against 5,682. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17·44 against 17·47 in the year before. Of the 5,801 excluded cases, 794 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 837 in 1928, showing a decrease of 43 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also decreased from 2·57 in 1928 to 2·38 in 1929.

Four thousand seven hundred and seven cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,093 in the previous year.

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, that is, 3,459 as against 1,248 with the police. "The fact that prolonged delays in the disposal of cases are highly prejudicial to their successful termination has repeatedly been emphasised in previous reports," says the Inspector General of Police, "and Government have issued orders from time to time emphasising the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases. The evil, however, is unabated."

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,662 cases as against 22,654 in the previous year. Of these 15,670 were under the Indian Penal Code and 6,992 Class VI.

The total number of undetected cases during the year was 7,191 as against 7,064, an increase of 127 cases. Out of 14,718

cases decided by trial, 13,802 ended in conviction as against 13,584 out of 14,629 cases tried in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·77 as compared with 92·85 in the year before under all classes and 91·32 against 90·02 under the Indian Penal Code.

Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 760. Out of the 586 cases tried, 438 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·74 as against 74·40 in the previous year. There was a marked deterioration in the results obtained in Sessions Court cases in the West Khandesh District where the percentage dropped from 92 to 76·47.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 7,757 as against 7,694 in the preceding year, an increase of 63. Of the cases dealt with 6,570 were brought to trial, of which 6,356 ended in conviction. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96·74.

The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the police was 8,795 against 9,269 in 1928. The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,589 giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 52·17.

The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 28,762 as against 27,577. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,652 as compared with 33,032. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 558 against 535. Of the 34,652 persons for disposal 27,195 were tried during the year of whom 18,600 were convicted giving a percentage of 68·39 of the total tried, against 68·92 in the year before.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before Courts was 122,988 as against 118,493 in 1928. Seven thousand and eighteen persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 86,940 were tried of whom 56,311 were convicted and 30,629 were discharged or acquitted. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Court were 64·76 and 45·78 respectively.

The value of property stolen during 1929 in connection with cognizable offences was Rs. 9,98,974 against Rs. 10,46,010 in 1928. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,84,777 as compared with Rs. 2,85,666. The percentage of property

recovered to property stolen was 38·70 against 38·87 in the previous year.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 1,388 to 1,620, an increase of 232.

During the year under report 3,148 out of 18,600 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 813 were classed as " habitual offenders."

The report describes the numerous miscellaneous duties performed by the police, including service of summonses, extinguishing fires, destruction of dogs, investigation of petty cases under the Cantonment, Conveyance and other Acts.

The scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles foreshadowed in last year's report has assumed definite shape during the year. The appointment of a staff of 3 Examiners with 3 mechanics has been recommended to Government together with an increase of clerical establishment.

The total strength of officers and men stood at 770 and 17,432. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, was Rs. 97,86,069 against Rs. 96,05,114, a net increase of Rs. 1,80,955. The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 504-5-9 to Rs. 511-9-1. This cost compares favourably with Madras where it is Rs. 567-3-11, Bengal Rs. 607-5-1, Bihar and Orissa Rs. 561-1-4 and Central Provinces Rs. 532-15-2. The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1929 was Rs. 4,719. The cost per head of the Police in Bombay was therefore one-ninth of the cost per head of the Police in England and Wales.

The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4·56 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 817 persons and 1·52 cognizable crime investigated as against one to 4·57 square miles, 2·38 railway miles, 821 persons and 1·51 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1·01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929. In Scotland the proportion works out to one policeman to 4·36 square miles and 756 persons for the year 1928.

SIND POLICE

The severe floods in Sind imposed additional duties on the Police Force and the epidemics of cholera and malaria hindered

the work of investigation and prosecution. The members of the Force themselves suffered considerably from the virulent form of malaria which spread itself through most districts of the Province, and these factors must necessarily have increased the strain put upon an already over-worked Police Force.

There was a decrease of 355 in the recorded figures of reported cognizable offences which fell from 11,859 in 1925 to 11,132 in 1929. Though thousands of homes in Sind were rendered destitute as a result of the floods and the misery and want of the people in certain districts of the Province were intensified by the outbreaks of epidemics of cholera, yet a fall in the figures of crime was noteworthy. These calamities seem to have had a restraining influence both on the public in the matter of reporting offences and on the criminals themselves in the commission of crime.

The number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 7,490 in 1928 to 7,631 in 1929. Cases under the head murder and cognate offences increased from 263 to 309. The percentage of undetected cases was 47·76 and the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 41·19 to 38·04.

The number of excluded cases dropped from 3,545 to 3,400 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported fell from 25·31 to 24·49.

The number of persons arrested by the police was 11,822 against 12,395 in 1928. Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases, the total number of persons to be dealt with was 15,735. Of these, 10,997 were tried and 5,120 were convicted or 46·56 per cent., 571 were released by police and 3,451 were pending trial at the end of the year.

The number of cognizable cases disposed of by Magistrates was 1,703 against 1,651 in the preceding year. These involved 3,496 persons of whom 509 or 14·56 per cent. were convicted. There was a slight increase in the total number of non-cognizable cases which rose from 30,699 in the year 1928 to 30,826 in the year under report. Of these 25,186 were tried and 21,676 ended in conviction. The percentage of convicted to those tried was 77·26.

The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased from 1,629 to 1,190.

Property valued at Rs. 5,64,132 was stolen in 1929 as against Rs. 5,27,237 in 1928. Of the former Rs. 1,91,498 or 34·18 per cent. were recovered.

As regards incidence of crime, Sind has the notoriety of standing second in the whole of India. Burma is first with an incidence of 4·06 per one thousand of population followed by Sind with 3·52. In the Presidency proper it is only 1·45. "Compared to a policeman in the Presidency proper a policeman in Sind has to look after approximately double the extent of territory containing about three-fourths of the population but more than half the crime. Yet the strength of the entire Police Force in Sind approximates only to about 29 per cent. of that of the Presidency proper."

The total strength of the Police Executive Force including Sind Railways at the end of 1929 was 5,123 as against 5,226 in the preceding year.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

"The year 1929 was an exceedingly arduous one for the police," says the Commissioner in his annual review. "There was a strike of workers employed in the oil companies from 10th December 1928 to the 20th March 1929: there were strikes in the mills from the beginning of the year till September: on the 26th April an attempt was made to bring all the mill workers in Bombay out on a general strike which was only partially successful: there were fierce communal riots in February and in May resulting in great loss of life; the military were called out on both occasions and they were on duty from 5th February till the 27th February and from 3rd May till the 18th May. The police were overworked throughout the year and particularly so during the communal riots. But they never failed in their duty: they stuck to their posts and worked with a will though the strain at times was almost intolerable owing to lack of rest and food; I never heard a grumble: they displayed throughout a high standard of discipline and I am very pleased to be able to record that Government have sanctioned a third of a month's pay to every man in the force from Superintendent down to constable in recognition of their great loyalty and devotion to duty."

The report covers the most difficult period which the Bombay City Police Force has experienced in recent years. Besides the general mill strike, which lasted from April 26th to September 18th, there were 30 other industrial strikes, but throughout the trouble caused by these strikes and the communal riots, during which one Police Officer was killed and other officers and men injured, the whole force showed a most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to duty.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 130,835 against 136,080 in 1928 and 136,619 in 1927. There was on the whole a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928 and in the year 1928 there was a decrease of 539 cases as compared with the figures of 1927.

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 86,165 against 93,638 in 1928. Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 8,031 cases against 7,786 in the preceding year, while under VI 78,134 were reported against 85,852 in 1928. There was thus an increase of 245 cases in the number of Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 1928. One hundred and thirty-nine cases of murder were recorded against 38 in 1928, 249 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly against 32 in the previous year, eight cases of dacoity against 1, 83 cases of robbery against 73 and 1,735 burglaries against 1,550. One hundred and eighty-four persons were killed during the two communal riots.

Including 1,249 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 31 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 87,445 cases for disposal against 94,732 in 1928. The total number of excluded cases was 364 against 327 in the previous year. In seven cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,359 against 1,249 in 1928.

Eighty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-four cases of all classes were classified as true as against 93,125 in 1928. The percentage of true cases to cases reported stood at 98·00.

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,992 against 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·57 against 3·96 in the previous year.

Including 657 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 78,489 against 86,074 in 1928. Of these 75,277 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the Bombay City Police Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, the Public Conveyances Act, the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,391. One hundred and sixty-five were added to the roll, while 99 were removed from the roll during the year. So the net number of registered members of criminal tribes at the end of the year was 1,457.

Owing to financial stringency, no special police staff has yet been sanctioned for the working of the Bombay Children and Prevention of Prostitution Acts but, as in the year 1928, a staff consisting of a deputy inspector, two sub-inspectors and four head constables was spared from the existing strength of the Force for this purpose. With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes 18 notices concerning 20 children were served. Fifty-two destitute children were taken charge of and sent to the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. Of these 14 were handed over to relatives, 24 were sent to certified schools, two were discharged as they were found over age and cases against 12 are pending.

In all 46 cases were taken up under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act. Of these 26 cases were for soliciting. Eight cases were dealt with under section 5 against men living on the earnings of prostitution and ten cases under section 6 (procuration) were dealt with involving 20 accused persons.

The Report says that the fall in the number of cases taken up by the Police is due to the fact that brothel-keepers, prostitutes and others are now fairly well acquainted with the provisions of the Children and Prevention of Prostitution Acts and cases are not now as easy to find as when these Acts first became law.

During the year under report 88,000 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,622 under arrest at the close of 1928 against 94,513 in 1928 and 96,294 in 1927. Of these, 82,357 were convicted, a percentage of 91·89 against 91·80 in 1928 and 92·64 in 1927.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 21,359 against 20,629 in 1928. Of these 19,398 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 90·82. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 21,676 of whom 19,435 were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable offences under the special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 19,288 against 18,371 involving 28,193 persons. Of these, 7,577 were convicted.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases, excluding riot cases amounted to

Rs. 9,62,038 as compared with Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928 and Rs. 10,73,543 in 1927. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,55,149 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·52 as compared with 21·87 in 1928 and 25·55 in 1927. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in riot cases amounted to Rs. 9,36,033. Of this the value of property recovered was 2·65 per cent.

Preventive action was taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code against 21 persons as compared with 23 in 1928 and 65 in 1927.

During the year 4,972 cars, 234 cycles and 102 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The total number of motor vehicles running in the City was approximately 12,200 including 950 motor lorries. There were 3,084 motor accidents or 495 more than in the previous year. Of these 67 were fatal resulting in 69 deaths or 8 less than in the previous year. In all there were 2,363 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules, of which 1,690 ended in conviction.

During the year 88 persons were killed and 2,511 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 98 killed and 2,315 injured in the previous year.

The total strength of the Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,161 as against 3,928 at the close of the previous year. The population of the city according to the last census is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13·68 as compared with 1 to 12·60 in 1928 and 1 to 12·40 in 1927. The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 20·66 as compared with 23·77 in 1928 and 25·19 in 1927. The total cost of the police was over Rs. 39 lakhs.

The Commissioner of Police again comments on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts.

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 the Village Police are, subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and

to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no village police in Sind, but in their place village or taluka trackers (pagis) are employed.

The Village Police rendered special assistance in 396 cases during the year as against 284 in the previous year. 297 village Policemen were rewarded as against 367 in 1928. Of these, 138 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, swords, etc., and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,657. On the other hand 737 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 596 in 1928. Of the former, 577 were punished departmentally and 60, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted ; of these, 21 were convicted.

ADEN POLICE

The regular Police force consisted of 7 Officials and 307 men, and a temporary armed force of two Inspectors and 100 men.

Proposals for the reorganisation of the Police Force are under the consideration of Government. As a preliminary step to the reorganisation an Armed Police Force consisting of two Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 80 Constables was recruited from India in December 1928. One Senior Inspector was added to the force during the year.

A detachment from this force consisting of one Inspector, six Head Constables and 24 Constables took over garrison duties at Perim from the Aden Protectorate Levies in April 1929. Fifteen constables to serve as a reserve to the Force were recruited from India in February 1930.

The total expenditure on the regular Police Force amounted to Rs. 2,23,845 of which Rs. 1,61,190 was borne by Government, Rs. 37,915 by the Aden Settlement and Rs. 24,740 by the Aden Port Trust. Expenditure on the Armed Police Force, including the pay of the Commandant of Police, amounted to Rs. 99,103 during the year under review.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 a person of European extraction (which does not include " those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians ") found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means

of subsistence is a " vagrant " and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave, etc., two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1929 was 142 out of which 114 as against 80 in 1928 were newly admitted. Ninety-eight were sent by Magistrates in the Town of Bombay and 16 were sent by Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency outside the city of Bombay. The total cost of the Hostel to Government was Rs. 12,280 as against Rs. 12,709 in 1928. The average daily population during the year under report was 27·2 as against 28·3 in 1928, and the average cost per head per annum was Rs. 456-4-0 as against Rs. 449-1-3 in 1928.

Sixteen vagrants deserted the hostel during the year. The maximum period of residence of an inmate who left the hostel was one year.

During the year 1929, one female vagrant was admitted to the Government Female Workhouse where she remained from 30th July to 1st October. She deserted the workhouse on the latter date and was for that offence sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on 2nd October 1929. She sailed for England on 13th March 1930. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 92-4-6 for the year 1929, the daily average cost being Re. 1-7-0 as against Rs. 2-3-10 in 1928.

Bombay Jails

The two outstanding events in the Administration of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1929, were the passing of the Borstal Act and the conference held at Delhi to consider the revision of Jail Rules. As a result of the passing of the Borstal Act it is proposed to convert the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar into a Borstal School and to form a Borstal Association through which it is hoped that members of the public will interest themselves in the welfare of lads who have been released after reformative treatment in the Borstal School.

The conference at Delhi has resulted in the new classification of prisoners into three classes, the classification, except in the distinction between the first two classes where the nature of the crime is an additional factor, being based on the prisoners' social status and previous mode of living.

There was no great change in the average jail population as compared with recent years. There were 13,204 prisoners in 1929 against 12,898 in the preceding year. The slight increase may be attributed to the riots in Bombay which made it necessary to open a special temporary prison at Worli. The admissions during the year included 53 Europeans, 14 Anglo-Indians, 240 Indian Christians, 6,762 Muhammadans, 7,923 Hindus, 19 Buddhists and 41 other classes. There was a very gratifying fall in the number of admissions of children under 16 years of age, there being only 27 such prisoners against 53 in the previous year. "It is essential," says the Inspector General of Prisons, "that every endeavour possible should be made to keep children out of prison but unfortunately we still lack a Probation Act and instances do occur where the terms of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, cannot be applied and there is no option but to commit the young offender to prison." The Inspector General points out the futility of short sentences awarded to young offenders. These short sentences serve no useful purpose whatsoever. Reformation cannot be attempted in the time nor are the sentences deterrent.

The total number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during the year was 1,624 males and 73 females as compared with 1,577 males and 81 females in 1928. Of these 205 male prisoners were sent to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

The number of habituals fell practically to the same level as that for 1927. There were 3,735 of this class of prisoners for the year under report as compared with 4,017 during the previous year and 3,527 in the year 1927. The number

of prisoners released under the remission system was 4,925 as compared with 4,802 in 1928.

Discipline.—The Jail offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts numbered 91 as against 54 in 1928 and 48 in 1927. Sixteen thousand four hundred and twenty-six offences were dealt with by Superintendents as compared with 14,245 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,120 as compared with 5,188 in 1928. There were 35 floggings as compared with 33 in the previous year. The practice of encouraging good behaviour amongst prisoners by the award of special remission was continued and there were no less than 14,583 such remissions during the year.

Health.—There was an increase in both the sick and death rate compared with that of the previous year. The sick rate was 19·9 per 1,000 as against 19·3 in the year 1928. The death rate per 1,000 was 10·3 against 8·6. The increase in the death rate, though a little high as compared with the previous year, is lower than that of any other province in India except the United Provinces and Madras.

In certain prisons the daily population slightly exceeded the sanctioned strength. But there was no real overcrowding, says the Inspector General, as the excess number was accommodated in workshops at night and there was ample accommodation and space within the main walls for the population during the day.

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

The daily average number sentenced to labour was 10,325. Of these 907 were employed in the Jail gardens, 432 on Jail repairs, 1,085 as convict officers and 1,243 as prison servants. To keep the convict officers and servants costs Government Rs. 3,04,716. If these necessary services for the jails were performed by free labour and paid for at local rates the cost to Government would have been Rs. 5½ lakhs. The daily average number of prisoners employed on Jail manufactures was 4,141. Including prisoners employed extra-murally the total number on remunerative work was 4,518.

The average cash earnings per prisoner were Rs. 18-4-5 as compared with Rs. 25-1-0 the previous year. The average earnings per prisoner actually employed on Jail manufactures were Rs. 41-12-4 as against Rs. 55-7-0 in 1928. The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 20-14-1 and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 47-11-7 as

compared with Rs. 22-11-4 and Rs. 50-3-0 respectively during the previous year. The total net profit amounted to Rs. 2,15,611 as against Rs. 2,32,557 in the year 1928.

FINANCE

The average gross cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 137-13-8 but the net cost, after deducting profits, was Rs. 121. The cost of feeding the prisoners was Rs. 46-3-0 per head.

It is interesting to note that out of 17,999 prisoners released during the year 9,448 or 52·5 per cent. gained weight in prison, 4,520 or 25·1 per cent. remained stationary and 4,031 or 22·4 per cent. lost weight.

The Report acknowledges the work done by the various Released Prisoners' Aid Societies in the Presidency, and by those who have voluntarily given their services for the moral and religious instruction of prisoners.

Criminal Tribes

Excepting the Kambharganvi sub-settlement, no new settlements were started during the year. Expansion has to be made on the lines of starting new agricultural settlements where possible in forest areas where plenty of land is available. A beginning was made during the year at Kambharganvi, under the management of the Hubli settlement. This settlement is still in its experimental stage and it is too early to say how much success will attend the methods adopted by the Manager to combat malaria.

A proposal for opening a settlement at Ahmedabad is under the consideration of Government. It is also proposed to open a small settlement at Sukkur for the criminal tribes of Sind.

The population of all the settlements, as it stood on 31st March 1930, is 8,905 as against 8,964 the figure for last year, a fall of 59. During the year, 184 registered persons with 257 dependents were interned in the settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Out of the number discharged from settlements, 21 registered persons with their 49 dependents were recalled during the year, 18 for breach of the conditions of licence and three for convictions. Six hundred and forty-eight persons, including dependents, were released on licence either to Free Colonies attached to the settlements or to villages. The population of the free colonies has therefore increased from 4,065 to 4,268.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

EMPLOYMENT

Employment during the year under report was normal. The majority of settlers were employed in spinning and weaving mills, workshops and factories. All the settlers at Belgaum are employed either on casual labour or on petty contracts.

HEALTH

A high standard of health has been maintained by the inmates of the settlements and those in the free colonies. There was no formidable epidemic as was the case in the preceding year. The infant welfare centre which was carried on for a long time by Miss Edwards at Hubli settlement has given rise to the starting of a clinic for venereal diseases.

During the year there were 395 births in the settlements and 222 in Free colonies and 218 deaths in the settlements and 133 deaths in the Free Colonies, corresponding to a birth and death rate per thousand of 46·8 and 26·6 respectively.

EDUCATION

Education in settlements is compulsory and out of a population of 8,905 in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools is 1,899 and 316 respectively. The corresponding figures for the free colonies are 704 and 108 respectively against a population of 4,269, which shows a rate of 248·7 per thousand for settlements and 190·2 for free colonies. Prominence is given to manual training which is a special feature of Settlement schools. The various trades to which boys are being apprenticed are masonry, carpentry, tailoring, agriculture, electrical works, moulding, etc.

The number of scouts in the settlement troops at the close of the year was 1,011, including Cubs. The Girl Guide numbers have also increased in many centres and at the close of the year stood at 334, including Blue Birds.

During the year 160 persons from settlements or free colonies attached to settlements or released on licence to villages were convicted as compared with 213 persons convicted in the previous year.

The various Co-operative Credit and Producers Societies in the settlements have progressed satisfactorily during the year.

SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The Women's Home, Hubli, the only institution of its kind for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements again had a year of good work.

The Children's Home and Hostels established in Baramati, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hubli closed the year with 89 inmates.

The total expenditure on the settlements was Rs. 3,20,000.

The Report ends by saying : "It is to those who are able to look back over many years experience with settlements and their tribes, that the outlook of to-day seems most bright. Bijapur, for instance, where these tribes were first impounded, apart from its special settlement, now has far more free people than restricted ones. Sholapur, out of nearly, 4,500 people has nearly 2,000 free or on probation. Hubli has a large free colony of about 850 as compared with 1,900 registered. Baramati has half of theirs free, and so on. There are many other tribes-people in the Presidency who are due to be sent to settlements, and such are being received as quickly as space and work can be found for them. It is most encouraging to see that a large number of people earn their right to be sent out on licence each year and that very few of them fail to fulfil the conditions which ultimately earn them absolute freedom."

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

THE agricultural season of 1929-30 was, on the whole, only moderate over a very large part of the Bombay Presidency. The special feature was the long break in the middle of the season following good rainfall in the beginning. In Gujarat after the middle of July there was little rain till the end of September with the consequence that the rice crop was more or less poor in middle Gujarat while the good rains early in October helped the cotton and jowar crops to maintain their normal condition in parts of Surat and Broach districts. In Khandesh the long break had a bad effect upon the kharif crops, groundnut suffering most. In this tract the late rains were very deficient with the result that the rabi crops suffered seriously. In the South Deccan the season was unfavourable both for kharif and rabi crops owing to the unsatisfactory distribution of rainfall and the yields were far below normal. In the Karnatak the long break adversely affected the kharif crops but the rabi crop was normal. In the Konkan the kharif season was good in the North but not satisfactory in Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. In Sind the rainfall of the season was unparalleled. East Sind received 50 inches while the rest of the Province received rainfall varying from 10 inches to 30 inches. Moreover, the river caused unprecedented floods which damaged life and property but served to leave sufficient moisture in the soil with the result that record areas were put under rabi crops.

Area under cultivation.—In the Bombay Presidency Proper the gross cropped area decreased by 240,000 acres or by 0·8 per cent. The most noticeable decrease 172,000 acres occurred in Gujarat due generally to insufficient and irregular rainfall in many parts of the Division and in East Khandesh, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh districts the decline in area was due either to deficiency or unsuitability of the sowing rains. Against this, there was some increase in the gross cropped area in the Poona (+ 36,000 acres), Nasik (+ 14,000 acres), Dharwar (+ 12,000 acres) and Ratnagiri (+ 9,000 acres) districts where favourable rains were received at the time of sowing.

The area cropped twice showed a decline of 148,000 acres or 17·0 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency Proper. The decrease was specially marked in Gujarat (— 132,000 acres) and to a small extent in the Deccan (— 40,000 acres) except in

Poona district where the increase in area was 55,000 acres. The decrease in the Konkan (— 33,000 acres) was mostly in the Thana district. In all cases the fall in the area may be attributed to the general deficiency of the late rains of the season.

The net cropped area showed a reduction of 92,000 acres or 0·3 per cent. below last year's area in the Bombay Presidency Proper. In the Deccan, the decrease amounted to 51,000 acres, in Gujarat to 41,000 acres and in the Karnatak to 37,000 acres, due to deficiency or unsuitability of the sowing rains in many parts of these divisions. Against this, Konkan showed a rise of 37,000 acres, mostly in the Thana district, due to good rains received in the early part of the season.

In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a considerable expansion of 1,022,000 acres, 119,000 acres and 903,000 acres or by 22·8 per cent., 26·2 per cent. and 22·4 per cent. respectively over the previous year, as record areas were put under rabi sowings on account of the ample moisture left in the soil by the heavy floods and rains during the season.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1929-30	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	1929-30	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
A—Cultivated Area	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
Gross cropped area ..	28,718	28,958	— 0·8	5,505	4,483	+ 22·8
Area cropped more than once.	725	873	— 17·0	574	455	+ 26·2
Net area cropped ..	27,993	28,085	— 0·3	4,931	4,028	+ 22·4
Current fallow ..	5,583	5,443	+ 2·6	4,729	5,374	— 12·0
Assessed ..	33,364	33,328	+ 0·1	8,952	8,988	— 0·4
Unassessed ..	212	200	+ 6·0	708	414	+ 71·0
Total, Cultivated Area.	33,576	33,528	+ 0·1	9,660	9,402	+ 2·7
B—Uncultivated Area						
Available for cultivation (culturable waste).	866	862	+ 0·5	5,847	5,957	— 1·8
Not available for cultivation. Forest.	8,472	8,493	— 0·2	752	747	+ 0·7
Not available for cultivation. Others.	5,807	5,841	— 0·6	13,916	14,069	— 1·1
Total, Uncultivated Area.	15,145	15,196	— 0·3	20,515	20,773	— 1·2
Total, Area ..	48,721	48,724	..	30,175	30,175	....

NATURE OF THE CROPS

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

In the Bombay Presidency Proper, the area under food crops, i.e. cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables decreased by 112 thousand acres or by 0·6 per cent. below the previous year and by 173 thousand acres or 0·9 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the kharif crops, bajri showed a decline of 900 thousand acres or 22·2 per cent. below the previous year as a result of very scanty rains in the early part of the season over a large portion of the Deccan which is the chief bajri tract of the Presidency and also in many places in the Karnatak, while the area under rice also decreased by about 25 thousand acres or 1·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year chiefly owing to the unsuitability of rains at the time of sowing. Among the rabi crops jowar showed an expansion of 1,481 thousand acres or 20·6 per cent. over the previous year owing to the good late rains of the season but wheat and gram showed a set back of 275 thousand acres and 98 thousand acres or 16·7 and 16·5 per cent. respectively below the previous year due generally to the unsatisfactory character of the rains at the time of sowing. The area under sugarcane showed a slight extension of 3,000 acres or 4·9 per cent. over the previous year.

The area under non-food crops which chiefly comprise cotton, tobacco and oilseeds decreased by 128 thousand acres or 1·3 per cent. below the previous year but increased by 1,972 thousand acres or 26·5 per cent. as compared with the average. Cotton showed a reduction of 318 thousand acres or 6·6 per cent. below the previous year's area due to holding off of the rains at the time of sowing in the Deccan and the Karnatak while tobacco showed an extension of some 10 thousand acres or 6·8 per cent. over the previous year owing to good prices. Among oilseeds the most noticeable increase was under groundnut (+ 68,000 acres) due to the popularity of the crop among the cultivators.

The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops was a decrease of 240 thousand acres or 0·8 per cent. below the total cropped area of the previous year, although there was still a rise of 1,799 thousand acres or 6·7 per cent. as compared with the average.

In Sind with the exception of cotton the area under almost all the crops, both food and non-food, showed a general increase over the previous year owing to the abundant rains received

during the season and to the favourable inundation of the river. Thus, among food crops, wheat showed a rise of 268 thousand acres or 65·5 per cent., bajri of 252 thousand acres or 25·7 per cent., jowari of 135 thousand acres or 23·0 per cent., rice of 65 thousand acres or 5·5 per cent. and gram of 51 thousand acres or 28·2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, while among the non-food crops, oilseeds showed an extension of 229 thousand acres or 74·8 per cent. over the previous year.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1928-29	1929-30	Percentage by which area in 1929-30 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) that in 1928-29	1928-29	1929-30	Percentage by which area in 1929-30 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) that in 1928-29
I—Food Crops	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
(*a*) Cereals and pulses—						
Jowari	7,186	8,667	+ 20·6	586	721	+ 23·0
Bajri	4,045	3,145	− 22·2	979	1,231	+ 25·7
Rice	1,953	1,928	− 1·3	1,178	1,243	+ 5·5
Wheat	1,649	1,374	− 16·7	409	677	+ 65·5
Gram	593	495	− 16·5	181	232	+ 28·2
Others	3,698	3,439	− 7·0	283	276	− 2·5
Total, Cereals and pulses..	19,124	19,048	− 0·4	3,616	4,380	+ 21·1
(*b*) Sugarcane ..	61	64	+ 4·9	3	2	− 33·3
(*c*) Other food crops* ..	229	190	− 17·0	54	52	− 3·7
Total, Food Crops ..	19,414	19,302	− 0·6	3,673	4,434	+ 20·7
II—Non-Food Crops						
(*a*) Tobacco ..	147	157	+ 6·8	6	4	− 33·3
(*b*) Oil-seeds ..	1,627	1,651	+ 1·5	306	535	+ 74·8
(*c*) Cotton ..	4,802	4,484	− 6·6	388	320	− 17·5
(*d*) Other non-food crops†	2,968	3,124	+ 5·3	110	212	+ 92·7
Total, Non-Food Crops..	9,544	9,416	− 1·3	810	1,071	+ 32·2
Total, Crops ..	28,958	28,718	− 0·8	4,483	5,505	+ 22·8

* These include fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous food crops.

† These include "condiments and spices," "dyes," drugs and narcotics excluding tobacco which has been separately noted, fodder and miscellaneous non-food crops.

Variations in the principal crops were as follows :—

Jowar and Bajri.—The area under jowar (chiefly rabi) showed an extension of 1,482 thousand acres and 764 thousand acres respectively over the previous year and the normal in the Bombay Presidency proper. All the divisions contributed to the increase as a result of the favourable rains received in September-October. The area under bajri, on the other hand, showed a reduction of 900 thousand and 1,094 thousand acres respectively below the previous year and the normal. The decrease was shared by all the divisions except Gujarat and was brought about by the scanty rains received in the early part of the season over a large part of the Deccan which is the chief Bajri tract of the Presidency and also in many parts in the Karnatak.

In Sind, the area under both these crops expanded; that under jowar by 135 thousand acres and 123 thousand acres respectively over the previous year and the normal and that under bajri by 252 thousand acres and 202 thousand acres respectively over the preceding year and the normal, as a result of the favourable inundation of the river at the time of sowing these crops.

Rice.—The area under rice in the Bombay Presidency proper showed a curtailment of 25 thousand acres or 1·3 per cent. below the previous year.

In Sind, the area under this crop extended by 65 thousand acres or 5·5 per cent. over the previous year.

Wheat.—In the Bombay Presidency proper the area under wheat dropped by 275 thousand acres or 16·7 per cent. below the previous year due partly to unsatisfactory late rains and partly to a larger area being under jowar.

In Sind, on the other hand, the area under the crop rose by 268 thousand acres or 65·5 per cent. over the previous year. The increase was distributed in all the districts in the Province.

Oilseeds.—The area under oilseeds in the Bombay Presidency proper expanded by 24 thousand acres or 1·5 per cent. over the previous year and by 769 thousand acres or 87·2 per cent. as compared with the average.

In Sind also the area under the oilseed crops extended by 229 thousand acres or 74·8 per cent. over the preceding year and 178 thousand acres or 49·9 per cent. when compared with the average.

Groundnut.—When during the year 1928-29 the area under the crop rose to almost 10 lakhs of acres from 7½ lakhs of 1927-28, 6 lakhs of acres in 1925-26 and 3½ lakhs of acres in 1923-24, it was thought that the maximum limit of cultivation under

this crop had probably been reached. The substantial advance of 68 thousand acres during the year under review, over the preceding year (1928-29) shows that this is not the case. How far the area under the crop will go on increasing will, of course, depend on the market prices and the character of the seasons during the next few years. The increased cultivation of groundnut is one of the most striking agricultural changes in recent years.

Cotton.—The area under cotton showed a reduction of 318 thousand acres or 6·6 per cent. below the previous year but an expansion of 624 thousand acres or 16·2 per cent. as compared with the average. The reduction in area was general in the Deccan (— 1,62,000 acres) and in the Karnatak (— 1,93,000 acres) due to holding off of rains at the time of sowing. Against this, there was some increase in Gujarat (37,000 acres) as a result of the favourable sowing rains.

In Sind also there was a decline of 68 thousand acres or 17·5 per cent. acres below last year's area under this crop, the decrease being general in all the three cotton-growing districts in the Province, viz., Thar-Parkar (— 28,000 acres), Nawabshah (— 26,000 acres) and Hyderabad (— 13,000 acres) as a result of floods and heavy rainfall.

Sugarcane.—The area under this crop rose slightly by 3 thousand acres, from 61 thousand acres in 1928-29 to 64 thousand acres during the year under report. The increase occurred mostly in the Ahmednagar District of the Deccan owing to sufficient water supply at the time of planting.

Tobacco.—The area under this crop increased by 10 thousand acres or 6·8 per cent. over the previous year in the Bombay Presidency proper, the whole of the increase occurring in the Kaira District (+18,000 acres) due to the favourable rains and good prices. Against this there was a decrease in the Belgaum District (— 6,000 acres) owing to insufficient rains at the time of sowing.

Irrigated Area

In the Bombay Presidency Proper the area irrigated showed an increase of 89 thousand acres or 8·9 per cent. over the previous year, having risen from 1,000 thousand acres during the previous year (1928-29) to 1,089 thousand acres during the year under report.

In Sind, similarly, the irrigated area expanded by 302 thousand acres or 9·7 per cent. over the preceding year, the area having increased from 3,123 thousand acres during the

preceding year (1928-29) to 3,425 thousand acres during the year under review.

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1929-30	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	1929-30	1928-29	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
	Acres.	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
A—Area irrigated						
Irrigated from Government canals ..	215	240	— 10·4	3,156	2,995	+ 5·4
Irrigated from private canals ..	69	72	— 4·2	10	13	— 30·0
Irrigated from Wells..	646	540	+ 19·6	44	48	— 8·3
Irrigated from Tanks	126	121	+ 4·1	..	..	....
Irrigated from other sources ..	33	27	+ 22·2	215	67	+220·9
Total, A—Area irrigated ..	1,089	1,000	+ 8·9	3,425	3,123	+ 9·7
B—Crops irrigated						
Rice ..	188	198	— 5·1	1,243	1,178	+ 5·5
Wheat ..	158	168	— 6·0	384	280	+ 37·1
Barley ..	14	12	+ 16·7	5	5	....
Jowari ..	296	212	+ 39·6	545	540	+ 0·9
Bajri ..	45	45	....	577	413	+ 39·7
Maize ..	28	23	+ 21·7	4	4	....
Other cereals and pulses ..	80	103	— 22·3	195	184	+ 6·0
Sugarcane ..	63	61	+ 3·3	2	3	— 33·3
Other food crops ..	137	130	+ 5·4	113	81	+ 39·5
Cotton ..	36	34	+ 5·9	319	389	— 18·0
Other non-food crops .	179	154	+ 16·2	282	215	+ 31·2
Total, B—Crops irrigated ..	1,224	1,140	+ 7·4	3,671	3,292	+ 11·5

Note.—The difference in totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

Outturn of Crops

(Outturn in tons of Food-grain Crops)

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Gujarat ..	2,486	2,325	2,089	674	734	542
Deccan ..	10,980	10,713	10,736	2,366	2,301	1,743
Karnatak ..	4,643	4,488	4,622	889	993	941
Konkan ..	1,607	1,598	1,601	710	686	665
Total, Bombay Presidency ..	19,716	19,124	19,048	4,639	4,516	3,891
Sind	3,754	3,616	4,380	811	905	984
Grand Total ..	23,470	22,740	23,428	5,450	5,421	4,875

Both the area and outturn of the food grains in the Presidency Proper fell below that of last year. The area receded by 0·4 per cent. and the outturn by 13·7 per cent. thus showing that the season under review was less favourable than its predecessor. In Sind, on the other hand, the area and outturn both showed an expansion. The area rose by 764 thousand acres or 21·1 per cent. over that of the previous year and the outturn by 79 thousand tons or 8·7 per cent. over that of the preceding year.

This result was brought about by the large *rabi* crop made possible by the river floods and abnormal rains.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS

The quinquennial census of Agricultural Stock was held in January 1930.

The total number of cattle is now returned at 94·15 lakhs. This is 11·0 per cent. in advance of the figure for 1924-25 and 15·0 per cent. of that for 1919-20.

In Sind the total number of cattle increased by 54 thousand or 2·3 per cent. and 561 thousand or 30·9 per cent. as compared with 1924-25 and 1919-20 respectively.

The following remarks explain the variations under the several heads :—

Plough Cattle.—The number of these increased by 190 thousand or 6·1 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency Proper as

compared with the number under this head in the cattle census of 1924-25. The increase has been contributed by all the districts in the Presidency except East Khandesh.

In Sind, the number of plough cattle advanced by 8,000 or 1·4 per cent. as compared with that of 1924-25. All the districts except Sukkur showed an appreciable increase as a result of the comparatively favourable seasons experienced in the Province during recent years.

Milch Cattle.—The total number under this head in the Bombay Presidency Proper showed an advancement of 390 thousand or 14·4 per cent. as compared with that in the previous census of 1924-25. The increase has been shared by all the districts in the Bombay Presidency Proper without exception and is the result of the favourable nature of the seasons coupled with the absence of fodder famines as well as of any severe disease among the milch cattle during the last quinquennium. The tendency of the people to rear milch cattle on a large scale on account of the high prices commanded by milk and greater demand of its by-products in the market also contributed to the general rise in the number of milch cattle.

In Sind, the total number under this head increased by 16 thousand or 1·4 per cent. as compared with that in 1924-25. The rise was contributed by all the districts in the Province except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts where a fairly large number of milch cattle died in the heavy rains and floods during the year under review. The reasons attributed for the increase in the Bombay Presidency Proper are applicable to the increase in this Province also.

Breeding Bulls.—These show an increase of 4 thousand or 12·9 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency Proper. The increase was shared by all the divisions except Gujarat where the number decreased on account of foot and mouth disease among the breeding bulls in the Ahmedabad District. The general increase under this head suggests that the cultivators have now realised the importance of good breeding bulls and are paying more attention to this matter. It is also possible that some of this enthusiasm on the part of the cultivators is due to the work of the Agricultural Department.

In Sind, on the other hand, the total number of breeding bulls showed a set back of 4 thousand or 19·0 per cent. as compared with that of 1924-25, the decrease being marked mostly in the Hyderabad District, where many were lost during the heavy rains and floods.

Horses and Ponies.—The total number under this head was 120,000 showing a decline by 7 thousand or by 5·5 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1924-25. The decrease is chiefly due to the introduction, on a very large scale, of cheaper and speedier means of transport, such as motor cars and motor lorries which are rapidly displacing carriage and riding horses. In Sind the number of horses and ponies was 76 thousand, a decrease of 2 thousand or 2·6 per cent. due to the same reason explained for the Bombay Presidency Proper.

Sheep and Goats.—The number of sheep, viz. 1,979 thousand, in the Bombay Presidency proper advanced by 211 thousand or 11·9 per cent. as compared with the previous census of 1924-25 and by as much as 542 thousand or 37·7 per cent. when compared with the census of 1919-20. Various reasons have been assigned for this increase, the chief of which are :

(*a*) Grazing facilities and absence of fodder famines ;

(*b*) The increasing tendency of the cultivators to rear sheep and goats as their rearing is both inexpensive and profitable, their feeding charges being very small while at the same time the milk, wool, manure and mutton obtained from them brings in a substantial return.

(*c*) The increased demand for wool as a result of the home-spun cloth movement. This movement having given a stimulus to the hand-loom industry and to the manufacture of country blankets (Kambli or Ghongdi) both for wearing as blankets and for use as coating, felt for caps, etc., a large amount of wool is always in demand and to supply it a large number of sheep are nowadays kept, as besides wool they give milk, mutton and manure at a comparatively low cost of feeding.

The number of goats, on the other hand, declined by 227 thousand or 8·7 per cent. to 2,395 thousand as compared with the census of 1924-25. The decrease may be traced partly to the increased number of sheep and partly to the increased consumption for human food.

In Sind the number of both the sheep and goats was 583 thousand and 1,464 thousand respectively, thus showing a reduction of 41 thousand and 47 thousand or 6·6 and 3·1 per cent., respectively.

Ploughs and Carts.—The total number of ploughs in Presidency proper was 1,247 thousand and in Sind 336 thousand. This included 59 thousand and 7 thousand iron ploughs in the Presidency proper and in Sind, respectively. The total number increased by 77 thousand or 6·6 per cent. over the census of

1924-25 in the Bombay Presidency proper and by 36 thousand or 12·0 per cent. in Sind. The total number of carts, on the other hand, declined by 14 thousand or 2·1 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency proper but advanced by 4 thousand or 5·1 per cent. in Sind.

While the rise in the number of ploughs may be attributed to the increased agricultural activities both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the fall in the number of carts may be traced to the introduction, on a very large scale, of the faster means of transport such as motor buses and motor lorries in the Presidency proper. In Sind, however, where local conditions such as rough roads and sandy tracts do not permit the use of the latest means of transport (motors), these carts still hold their own as may be seen from the increase in their number from 78 thousand in 1924-25 to 82 thousand during the year under review.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

The season under review was not favourable both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. While the kharif crops were below normal, the rabi crops also did not give encouraging results. The net result was that there was a reduction of about 13 per cent. in the food produced in the Presidency proper as compared with the previous year.

The most important economic change which is taking place is the general heavy fall in prices which suggests that agriculture is entering upon a new period to be characterized by a lower price level than has prevailed in recent years. This in turn may be expected to bring about a general readjustment in the standard of living.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

Monsoon.—The special feature of the 1929-30 monsoon was the long break in the middle, following good rainfall at the beginning. In Gujarat after mid-July there was very little rain till the end of September. Thus the rice crop was more or less poor in middle Gujarat, while the good rains early in October ensured the cotton crop. In Khandesh this long break had a very bad effect upon the kharif crops, with groundnut suffering most. In this tract the late September rains were poor, and the rabi crop was more or less a failure. In the Deccan the rabi crop was poor owing to the unsatisfactory distribution of the rains. In the Karnatak the long break adversely reacted on the kharif crop but the rabi crop was

normal. In the Konkan the kharif season was good in the north, but not satisfactory in Ratnagiri and Kanara districts in the south. Sind had an unparalleled rainfall; East Sind received as much as 50 inches, while the rest of the Province received amounts varying from 10 to 30 inches. This rainfall was for the most part received between the 13th July and 27th August.

Floods.—In Sind the River caused unprecedented floods. The bursting of the Shyok Dam, coming immediately after heavy rains in the north of India and Sind itself, caused the Indus to overflow both banks in many places and bring about widespread and unprecedented flooding, especially in Sukkur, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. These floods caused considerable loss of livestock and property; but they served one useful purpose in stocking the soil with moisture; and the rabi crop was both extensive and successful.

Pests.—The year was notable for pests. Conspicuous among these was the locust in Sind which was widespread throughout the Province, sweeping over the country in large swarms, so that some places were visited on 25 occasions.

In the Kanara District of the Presidency the rice crop was severely damaged, to the estimated extent of 15 to 25 per cent. by the "Kanne" insect pest (Pachydiplosis Oryzæ).

There was an unprecedentedly severe attack of aphis upon the Varyali (Fœniculum Vulgare) crop in Kaira District, which resulted in the whole crop of 8,000 acres being totally destroyed. The wingless grass-hopper was not so troublesome in the Deccan as it has been in recent years. Cotton-wilt continued to cause havoc in certain tracts, but in the Dharwar area the Department has been successful in evolving a wilt-resistant strain of cotton.

Increased Co-operation.—There are marked signs of a considerable awakening among the agricultural classes of this Presidency. Nowadays when an Agricultural Officer visits a locality, in which there has not been much agricultural propaganda, he finds it much easier to elicit a response from the people than his predecessor did some 15 or 20 years ago. In the Deccan Canal tracts the irrigators are representing their interests much more effectively than they did a few years ago. Evidence continues to accumulate of the greater readiness on the part of traders in agricultural requisites to adapt their methods to the needs of agriculturists. Thus several firms, interested in tractors, have decided to collaborate with the Department of Agriculture in organising a class for training

tractor drivers, by providing tractors and skilled operators for a period of two months.

Political unrest.—It is a matter for satisfaction to be able to record that the great upheaval in the political sphere had no serious repercussive effects upon the work of the Department of Agriculture. All the operations of the Department proceeded normally; and, in particular, the propaganda activities which depend so greatly upon the response of the people, have received no check. Even in the worst affected parts of Gujarat the Department continued to receive the active co-operation of the agricultural public, which indicates that the officers command the confidence of the people.

Organisation.—The establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by the Government of India will probably be regarded, in years to come, as an epoch marking event in the history of agricultural improvement in India. In the years under report there were certain consequential developments. The Government of Bombay established a Provincial Council of Agricultural Research to advise it on research schemes to be submitted to the Imperial Council. In addition to the Locust Committee the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has set up a permanent Sugar Committee which recently paid a visit to the Presidency.

Improved seed.—One of the chief activities of the Department is to organise the seed supply of all the superior varieties of crops which have been bred by the Department or introduced from without. These operations are conducted on a substantial scale, especially as regards the cotton crop. An important development took place in the year under report owing to the Indian Central Cotton Committee deciding to subsidize work of this character in addition to research, to which it has mainly confined its financial aid in the past. At Surat the whole operations are in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. At the other two centres the operations are partly under the control of the Department and partly entrusted to the Cotton Sale Societies. These seed distribution schemes are organised differently at different centres in accordance with local conditions, but where the co-operative movement is popular it is desirable to make the fullest use of this agency. The best organised seed work is to be found in the Southern Division where it takes the form of a succession of " waves " or stages in the case of Dharwar No. I cotton—now being replaced by Jayawant. The seed is handled by the Department of Agriculture up to and including the sowing of the crop in the seed growers' fields' (i.e. the beginning of

stage III). Here the handling operations are taken over by the Co-operative Sale Society which handles the seed up to the sowing of the crop in the extension area (i.e. the beginning of stage V), under the supervision of the Department. The seed is not further controlled, but it spreads naturally in the sixth stage over the country-side of the Dharwar District. A similar organisation exists for Gadag No. I cotton which controls the seed-supply for another two lakhs of acres. In this case the seed multiplies less quickly than in the case of Dharwar No. I, and a larger reserved area is therefore organised. In the year under report the Department of Agriculture handled 25·51 lakhs lbs. of cotton seed (1,027 A.L.F. variety) in the Surat tract. In the Southern Division, at the Dharwar-Hubli, Gadag and Bailhongal centres, the Department and the Co-operative Sale Societies handled together 20·77 lakhs lbs. of seed. In Khandesh the cotton seed operations directly undertaken by the Department were on a smaller scale. The amount of seed distributed was 27,000 lbs., but the subsequent stages of this work are managed by registered seed-growers and Taluka Development Associations. In Sind the Department handled 6·07 lakhs lbs. of seed of improved deshi cotton "No. 27 W.N." and 54,990 lbs. of "4 F." American. The latter cotton is now well established on the Jamrao Canal, especially in the southern half, where it is expected to oust deshi as soon as a reliable water supply is received after the completion of the Sukkur Barrage.

As regards wheat the principal seed operations of the Department are located in Sind where 62,800 lbs. of seed, mostly Pusa 12, were distributed. For rice the Konkan is the most important tract in the Presidency proper. In this Division the total quantity of seed distributed by the Department in the year under report was 48,400 lbs. In Sind 42,000 lbs. of rice seed were distributed. This consisted mostly of the Kangani variety. There appear to be great possibilities in Sind of promoting rice seed-operations through the co-operation of large land-owners. Seed operations with other crops include jowar, groundnuts and tobacco.

Seed grading.—Much success has been achieved in the Deccan by grading seed. This is a very simple operation which can be done with the aid of hand sieves. The Department graded about two lakhs of lbs. of seed in the Sholapur District where the Taluka Development Associations are taking up this work. The average increased yields of rabi jowar in this district have ranged from under 30 to over 60 per cent. during the past three years wherever grading has been adopted, and this practice

BAJRI CROP GROWN ON BUNDED FIELD

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is being widely taken up. Seed-grading is an excellent complementary operation to dry-farming. Where both were combined in Ahmednagar District in the year under report the increased yield, on an average of a large number of plots, was 65 per cent. of rabi jowar grain.

Boring.—The Department of Agriculture has been assisting the public for over 21 years to increase the water supply in their wells, and a recent computation showed that 210,000 feet had been bored and about 3,000,000 gallons per hour had been added to the wells of the Presidency. In the year under report there were 29 boring machines working under the direct control of the Agricultural Engineer and 28 machines working under the five Presidency Deputy Directors of Agriculture. Altogether 318 bores were made resulting in the tapping of 113,000 gallons of water per hour. The total footage bored amounted to 22,700 feet.

Field embankment.—The Department employs four whole-time officers in the Deccan and Karnatak to assist the public in laying out tals (field embankments) on their lands. Tal-making is an old practice but it was found that the alignments were generally faulty and the water weirs situated at wrong positions. There is now a great demand for expert advice on this subject.

Mechanical assistance.—Each Deputy Director has on his staff a Mechanical Assistant whose duty it is to assist the public in preparing estimates for power-plants and in the erection and inspection of these plants. This kind of assistance is greatly appreciated and the demand for such aid from the public has much increased.

Crop-protection.—The distribution of copper-sulphate for steeping jowar seed as a preventive of jowar smut disease has been a prominent feature of the Department's service to the public for several years. This was continued in the year under report but an improvement has been evolved through the substitution of sulphur (powder) for copper-sulphate. This treatment has special advantages over steeping in copper-sulphate because the material is used in the powder form and not in the liquid form necessary for copper-sulphate. Thus the seed after treatment is not unfit for purposes other than sowing, should sowing have to be abandoned for any reason. The danger of poisoning is eliminated and the cost per acre is brought down from seven pies to one pie. The wingless grass-hopper which had done such a great amount of damage in recent years throughout the Deccan and Karnatak, was not so troublesome in the year under report but the pest was still serious in Chandor

and adjoining talukas in Nasik District. An area of 300 acres, on the border line between the affected and non-affected zones, was taken in hand by the Department. The " tin and tar " method was adopted and it was demonstrated that the pest could be kept under control ; and as a result of this demonstration, action was taken by cultivators in some 42 villages in the Chandor taluka.

The Belgaum Rice-hopper Committee destroyed 40,000 lbs. of hoppers at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Reducing costs of production.—The great slump in prices brought the problem of " costs " into special prominence. The Department has given special attention to this problem in connection with the sugarcane crop for some years. As a result of the economics worked out at Manjri the cost of producing cane at that experimental station was approximately 8 annas per Bengal maund of plant cane, while on the sub-station near Kopargaon on the Godavari Canal the cost was 7 annas for plant-cane and 6 annas for rateen cane. The average irrigator's cost was 10½ annas per maund ; and propaganda was being carried on to assist the irrigators to bring down their costs.

Chemical assistance.—The Agricultural Chemist continued to undertake the analyses of a very large number of samples of soils, manures, waters and feeding stuffs for the general public and to give advice based on these analyses.

Training classes for adults.—The Horticultural class at Satara was conducted very successfully by the staff of the Horticulturist to Government.

In the Konkan two horticultural classes were organised, one at Ankola and the other at Jambul. Classes were also arranged at Ratnagiri and Rajapur to teach the best methods of canning mango-pulp, bottling jambul juice and pine-apples. The " land-development " class at Islampur was organised through the Walva Taluka Development Association. The practical success of these classes, as judged by subsequent adoption of improvements by cultivators, was gratifying.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In view of the special attention which has been focussed upon agricultural research as a result of the establishment of the Imperial Council and Provincial Committees it seems desirable to give a resume of the principal current research undertaken by the Department.

Cotton.—The Department has, in all, four cotton-breeders. At Surat the well-known hybrid 1027 A.L.F. is still the outstanding production of that experimental station. There is

BAJRI CROP GROWN ON UNBUNDED FIELD

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however a valuable new cotton which is apparently superior to 1027 A.L.F. at least in ginning percentage, but has the defect of not opening its bolls quite so well as the latter cotton. Several new hybrids both at Surat and Broach have been produced and are in process of evolution, the object being to build up a cotton having higher ginning and spinning values than the standard 1027 A.L.F. At Viramgam the most promising cotton, so far produced, has been Wagad No. 8. In trials it has surpassed the local standard both in yield and ginning percentage. At Dharwar the valuable improved cotton known as Dharwar No. 1 has had to be replaced by another improved cotton known as " Jayawant ", owing to the former's susceptibility to wilt. The best improved American cotton is known as Gadag No. 1 and this strain has been widely introduced into the country-side.

At Dhulia where the work is partly financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee the most promising improved cotton hitherto produced has been " Banilla ". This cotton, however, gave unsatisfactory spinning results in the year under report and the cause is being carefully investigated. Work on the well-known " N.R." cotton continues because, apart from spinning, the best strains of this cotton have never been surpassed in Khandesh by any other cotton, considered from the standpoint of cultivators' profit. The object of this work is to evolve high-ginning and high-yielding strains.

Rice.—Rice-breeding is in progress at four centres. The most important breeding station, however, is Karjat where the Crop Botanist is responsible for the work. Three principal varieties of rice are under study at this station, namely Kolumba, Ziniya and Bhadas.

Wheat.—Breeding work is carried on by the Crop Botanist at Poona. The Bansi variety of wheat has received special attention but the improved yielding strains, so far evolved, appear to be susceptible to rust. In the Baxi variety of wheat a superior strain " S.P. 33 " has been isolated. Efforts to obtain rust-resistant strains have resulted in the selection of Suddhe " No. 11," an Ahmednagar variety, and two strains from Niphad, numbered " 7 " and " 10 " respectively.

Tobacco.—There is one Tobacco-breeding station which is located at Nadiad.

Jowar.—Jowar-breeding is in progress at Surat and has recently been started at Mohol in the rabi-jowar tract of the East Deccan.

Dry-farming.—This research was continued at the dry-farming research station near Manjri. The object underlying

this research is to discover ways and means of making better use of the rainfall in the Bombay Deccan which is one of the most precarious tracts in the whole of India. The staple crop is rabi-jowar and it is cultivated on an area of over three million acres in the three districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur alone. An enlarged scheme of research has recently been prepared for the consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The significance of this method of stiffening the economic condition of the Deccan is now generally recognised and the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee have laid special stress upon it in their report.

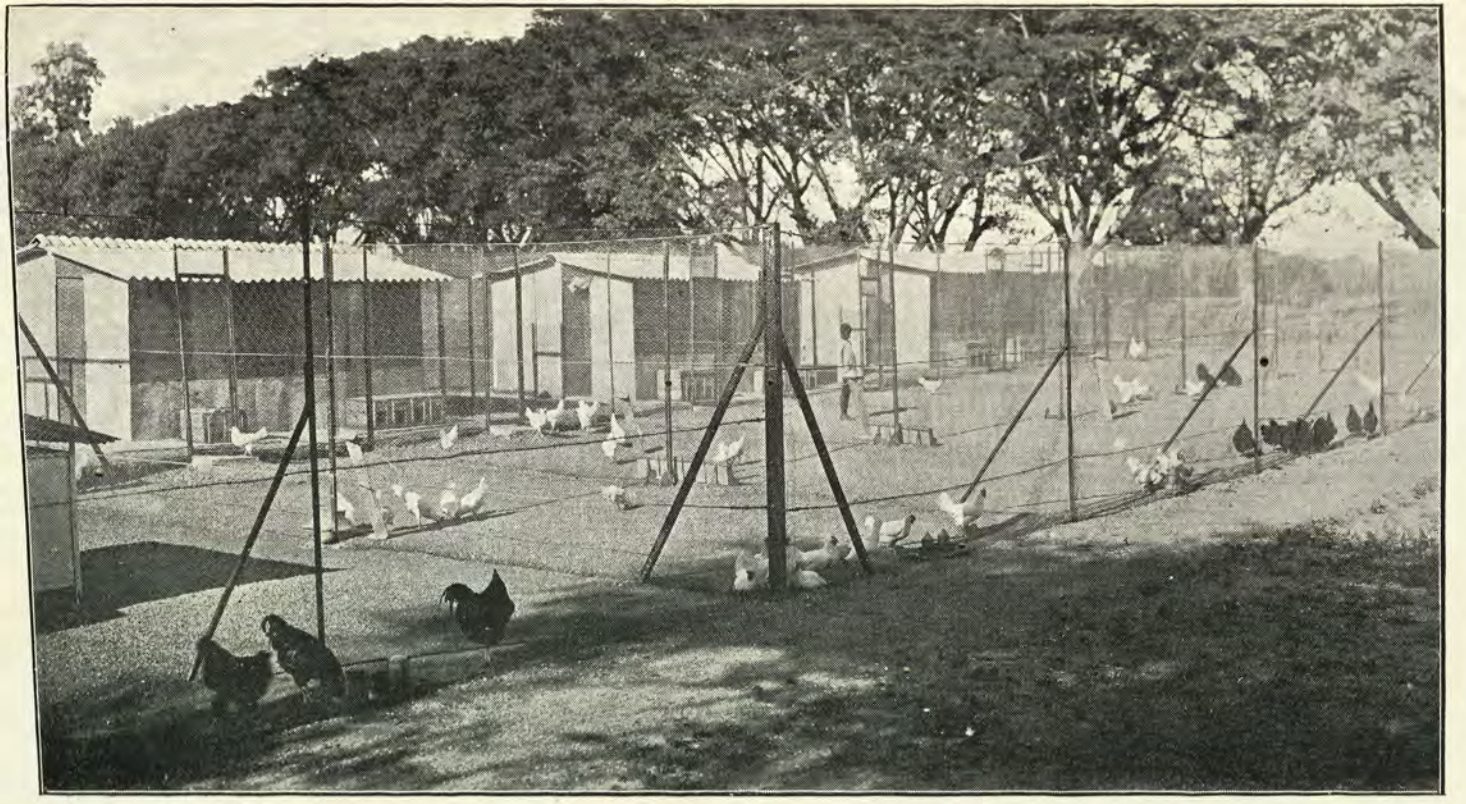
Cattle improvement and Shows.—To improve the cattle of this Presidency, which are made up of some 8 breeds, each very different and particularly suited to the tract to which it is indigenous, Government have adopted a policy of making available Premium stud bulls. Government have established six farms dealing with five different breeds. The object on these farms is firstly to breed a typical pure bred animal, which will yield more milk, calve more regularly and mature earlier ; thus producing a more economical animal, which will repay for its feed and keep instead of being a burden on the country.

Progress on those lines has been made on all farms.

Poultry.—At the Government Central Poultry Farm acclimatised poultry are being bred, which are given out at concession rates to villagers and are doing good work in improving the ordinary country fowl.

Propaganda.—Propaganda is being conducted in villages by lectures and shows. Villages are being shown how to care for their cattle and also that it is as easy and cheap to keep good as bad cattle. Very good results are being obtained from Premium bulls, and Premium cocks ; these results are becoming known and now the demand for bulls far exceeds the supply. To make more bulls available, work is being concentrated in areas known as " A " zone, where good cattle exist ; male progeny from these is made available for " B " zone. It is hoped in this way to produce larger numbers of bulls. The total number of bulls on the active list is 77. Similarly the Department is trying to make the existing Panjrapoles more useful to the country. A Panjrapole at Kandivlee was taken in hand and is now a flourishing cattle farm. Many others are following the example both in British India and in adjoining Indian States.

Poultry keeping as a subsidiary occupation is gradually being taken up, the great drawback being marketing. It will be



POULTRY FARM NEAR POONA

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essential to form co-operative egg collecting and marketing associations. The number of improved eggs produced by individuals is too small to command better prices except in the neighbourhood of the large towns.

Plant-pathology.—Several important pieces of research are in progress in this section. Formerly copper-sulphate was the specific treatment of jowar grain to prevent "Smut" disease. This has now been discarded in favour of the dry-sulphur treatment which is both simpler and cheaper. The Sclerospora disease of jowar has been carefully studied and it is believed that this fungus is split into specialised races. Preliminary work has been done on the Mosaic disease (leaf curl) of chillies, and a scheme of research, on this disease, has been placed before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Another disease recently taken up for study with the aid of funds from the Sir Sassoon David Trustees is the "brown-spot" disease of rice in Sind. Very successful results have been obtained in the dusting treatment of the grape-vine against powdery mildew. The research scheme on cotton-wilt which is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee is being carried on, but it appears that the most successful practical action that can be taken against this disease is the production of wilt-resistant strains of cotton. The Cotton-breeder at Dharwar has been very successful in this respect, and the new strain called Jayawant is an example of this success.

Plant-physiology.—The two principal schemes deal with the physiology of cotton. These are financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, one is at Surat and the other at Sakrand (Sind). The work at Surat is now far advanced, and the general indications are that the magnitude of the yield of cotton in Gujarat depends very largely upon the available nitrogen within the reach of the roots of the crop in the late months of the year (November and December). Attention is accordingly being concentrated upon the practical methods which are calculated to bring about this condition and to ensure the necessary amount of soil-moisture to enable the plants to take up this plant-feed. In Sind problems connected with cotton growing under perennial irrigation are being investigated. Owing to the large amount of alkaline salt in Sind soil it is of the greatest importance to determine the relative tolerance of different varieties of cotton to these "kalar" salts. It has been found that high grade cottons like Egyptian perform very poorly on soils, the physical condition of which has been damaged by alkaline salts.

Control of boll-worm.—The cotton boll-worm research scheme (financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee) at Surat, is in its last year ; and the general conclusion is that control of this pest demands the thorough clean-up of the country-side, between successive crops, of all cotton-stubbles and stray plants of cotton and other malvaceous plants.

Jowar-borer at Surat.—The Research Scheme on the Jowar stem-borer at Surat, financed from the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, has also been completed, and it has been ascertained that the best method to control this pest is to prevent its emergence in the monsoon season from the kadbi fodder and stubbles of the previous year.

Soil fertility.—The work on the recuperation of nitrogen in the Deccan soils was completed in the year 1928-29, and similar work was taken up on other important soils in the Presidency. The results of this work were valuable.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The modified improved seed-drill has been granted a patent from the Patent Office, Calcutta. Suggestions for additional improvements have been received and these are being incorporated into this machine. Special precautions have been taken to ensure that the price of this machine shall not exceed Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. The improved winnowing machine is suitable for the four crops—wheat, oats, jowar and bajri. The final trial of this machine showed that an excellent sample of grain can be produced for 5 annas per 1,000 lbs. against 15 annas by the old winnower in use on the College Farm. The Agricultural Engineer has produced a very efficient portable (on a camel) machine having a collapsible folding derrick. This work is likely to influence the future design of the ordinary water boring machines.

AGRICULTURAL PREPARATIONS IN SIND, ASSOCIATED WITH THE BARRAGE IRRIGATION SCHEME

This huge irrigation scheme is rapidly approaching completion as regards its main features. Important proposals for the expansion of the Department of Agriculture and for the provision of agricultural services were placed before the Legislative Council in August 1929, and these were generally approved.

The principal features in those proposals were :—

1. **The establishment of two Agricultural Research Stations,** one on the Right Bank of the River and one in East Sind, in addition to Sakrand which has been established on the Left Bank of the River in Middle Sind.

II. **The establishment of six seed-farms.**—These seed-farms would not only be the primary sources of seed of improved varieties of the staple crops of cotton, jowar, wheat, rice, etc., but would also be models of agricultural management, incorporating every practical agricultural improvement both as regards technique and organisation.

III. **The provision of a Propaganda Service.**—In order to guide the development of the country into the proper channels it is considered necessary to provide a very strong propaganda organisation.

IV. **The provision of depots for Agricultural Requisites.**—Conveniently located depôts, within reasonable reach of Zemindars' holdings, where seed of the improved varieties of the staple crops is obtainable and where implements and fertilisers are stocked, will constitute one of the great needs of the country-side.

V. **The establishment of an Agricultural Engineering Section.**—In addition to the foregoing items provision was also made, in the proposals, for livestock-improvement ; investigating the possibilities of dairying so as to facilitate " mixed-farming ", dealing with crop protection from pests, especially locusts ; investigating the possibilities of fruit-crops and agricultural education.

The work at the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station is now well organised and good work is being done in the several sections of Botany, Soil-physics and Agriculture-proper. Some of the results obtained in the year under report with cotton were very impressive. The central problem being tackled by the Agricultural section proper at Sakrand is the best system of farming the country-side under perennial irrigation so as to achieve the double object of combating alkaline salt and ensuring the maintenance of soil-fertility. Several rotations, containing varying percentages of berseem (Egyptian clover), have been laid out ; and the remarkable effects of this crop upon soil fertility are already apparent. Preliminary investigations conducted at Sukkur show that berseem forms an excellent basis for dairying, and it is proposed to investigate this possibility further by adding a buffalo herd to the Sakrand equipment.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

The importance of securing non-official co-operation in promoting agricultural improvements through propaganda and demonstration was fully recognised by the Department of Agriculture which gave every assistance to the Taluka

Development Associations. The quality of the work of these associations varied considerably but many of them were doing very useful work.

SHOWS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

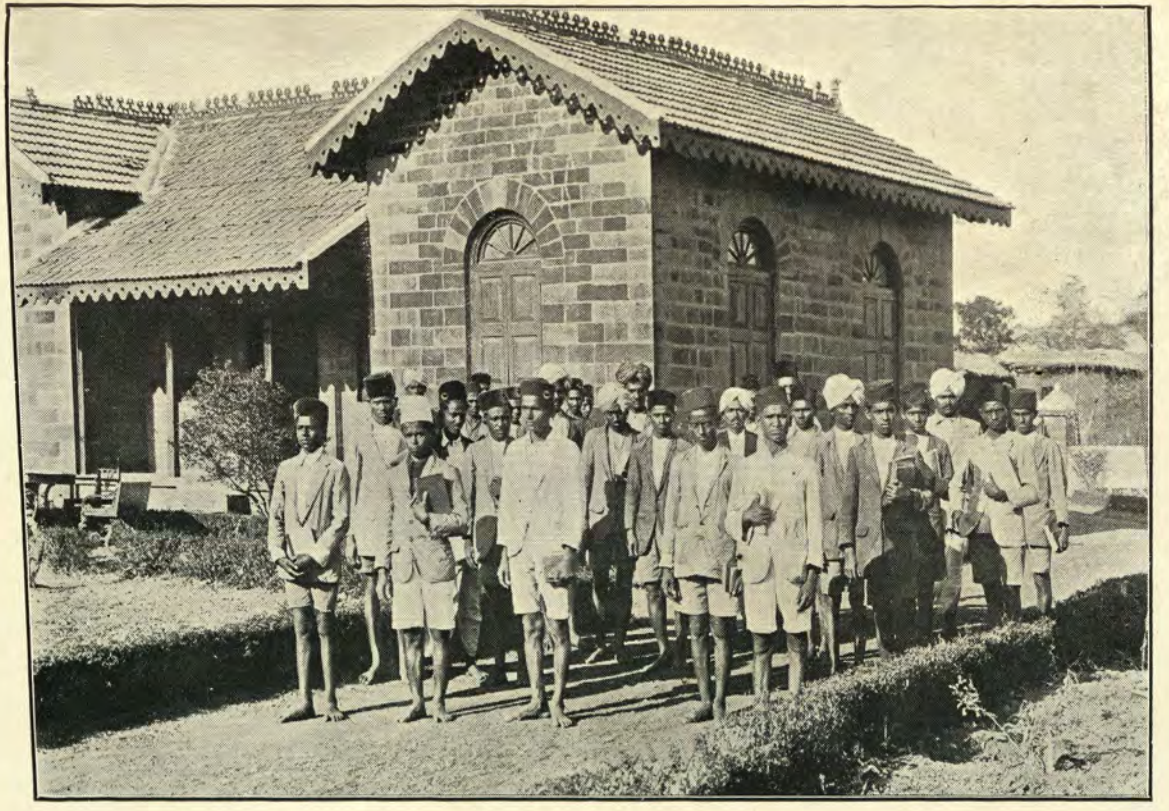
As regards demonstrations these were of a varied character and conducted on a very large scale. Special mention should be made of the experiment conducted under the auspices of Mr. Macmillan, the late Collector of Ahmednagar District. This was an attempt at mass-propaganda in every corner of the District with a limited number of definite agricultural improvements. Altogether there were 42 centres located in 11 talukas, which for the most part were adjacent to weekly bazaar places. At these centres demonstrations were arranged on cultivators' fields, and the demonstrators explained the improved methods to the public on four occasions during the season. In the Konkan 214 demonstration plots were laid out on cultivators' fields; the big event in this division, in the year under report was, however, the Agricultural Show, organized under the auspices of the Dahanu Taluka Development Association at Bordi from the 9th to 12th March 1930. The show was modelled on the methods adopted at the Presidency Shows held at Poona in 1926 and Ahmedabad in 1928. In Sind the itinerant system of demonstration has been found very useful.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Poona College of Agriculture.—It is observed from the number of applications received that there is a large demand for admittance from students outside the Bombay Presidency. Such students are, however, now limited to ten per cent. of the total accepted applicants. The least satisfactory feature about the candidates for admission to the College is their relatively low academic qualifications. There is a consensus of opinion among the professorial staff that an improvement could be effected by a modification in the degree curriculum.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

The six agricultural schools were conducted on the same lines as hitherto. With regard to the Devi-Hosur school it is gratifying to note that 115 past students are working on their own farms; this is a very popular school as may be gathered from the fact that there were 127 applications for admission in the year under report. There seems to be a definite desire in the country for agricultural schools.



DEVI HOSUR SCHOOL AND PUPILS

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BIAS SCHOOLS

The Department of Agriculture continued to assist the Education Department in matters pertaining to the bias schools, especially as regards examinations and in laying out the school plots. Teachers for these schools continue to be trained by this Department.

FINANCES

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 18,64,000 during the financial year 1929-30 as against Rs. 18,28,300 in 1928-29. The receipts of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,85,750 as against Rs. 2,59,700 in 1928-29. Subsidies were received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the amount of Rs. 1,04,770 and Rs. 26,758 from the Sir Sassoon David Trustees.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The total amount advanced as Takavi, during the year, totalled Rs. 1·75 lakhs as against Rs. 78,000 during the preceding year. The increase was due to large advances having been made for wells, bullocks, seeds, fodder, etc., in the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts on account of insufficient rainfall and also due to an advance of Rs. 10,000 made to an agriculturist in the Bulsar Taluka of the Surat District for the purchase of a Motor Tractor. Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 78·56 lakhs at the beginning of the year Rs. 7·95 lakhs were collected and Rs. 8·18 lakhs were suspended.

Central Division.—During the year, the takavi advances increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1·55 lakhs. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 17·47 lakhs of which Rs. 4·05 lakhs were recovered and about Rs. 1 lakh was suspended.

Southern Division.—The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18·42 lakhs. The total amount advanced was Rs. 4·29 lakhs. Collections totalled Rs. 2·27 lakhs, which represents 12·33 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year. Takavi works to the extent of 1,198 were in progress at Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri.

Sind.—Takavi advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 30·16 lakhs as against Rs. 3·73 lakhs in the preceding

year. The increase of Rs. 26·43 lakhs was shared by all districts and was due to liberal grants made in the flood affected areas. Takavi to non-agriculturists was advanced, as a special case under Government orders, only in the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District. Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 63·72 lakhs Rs. 29·12 lakhs fell due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 3·37 lakhs or 11·57 per cent. were collected.

It should be noted that the figures for outstandings and collections do not mean that the amount was due for collection during the year. They represent the total amount of advances outstanding but not necessarily due for collection in the year under review.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I. The period, April and May 1929.—Six western disturbances crossed the frontier during the month of April. Most of them caused extensive dust or thunderstorms in northwest India, but the associated rainfall was small. Scattered thunder-showers occurred in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan on almost all days of the month of April. They were particularly heavy between the 1st and the 3rd and again from the 8th to the 11th of May. The total rainfall of the month was normal in Sind and in large excess elsewhere. The skies were more clouded than usual in the Presidency. Humidity was above normal in the Bombay Deccan and maximum temperature was below it outside the Konkan. The Arabian Sea monsoon appeared on the west coast on the 29th May with heavy falls of rain in Kanara: Mangalore and Karwar recording 4″ each. It temporarily weakened the next day but gained strength on the day after and extended as far north as Ratnagiri. The total rainfall of the month was normal in the Konkan and in moderate to large defect in the remaining divisions of the Presidency. Other climatic elements were also normal.

II. The Monsoon period, June to September 1929.—The Arabian Sea monsoon which had appeared on the west coast on the 29th May caused heavy rain up to the 6th June and was normally active there till the 9th. It extended into the south of the Peninsula on the 2nd June, into the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad in the course of the next two days and in the central parts of the country and Gujarat between the 5th and 9th of the same month. Several stations in the Presidency recorded heavy rain during this period. Marmagao recorded 6″

on the 1st and 5" on the 2nd, Karwar 5" on the 1st and 8" on the 2nd, Bombay 7" on the 5th and Kathiawar 9" in 3 hours on the 7th morning. The month's rainfall was in large excess in the Konkan, in slight to moderate excess in the Bombay Deccan and in moderate to large defect in Gujarat and Sind. Cloud proportion was less than usual in Sind and the Konkan. Other climatic elements were nearly normal. The Arabian Sea current which remained active in the interior of the Peninsula during the month of June was on the whole weak after the 13th July. The depression caused gales and squally weather in Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat which were reported to have blown a railway train in the Baroda State off the line. A fresh depression from the Bay appeared over the south of Bengal on the 23rd July and moving westwards entered Sind on the 27th, giving heavy rain along and near its track : Hyderabad received 8", Mirpurkhas 17" and Drigh Road (Karachi) 5" on the 27th and consequently heavy floods were again experienced in Sind. Many lives were lost and crops estimated at about a crore of rupees were destroyed. It was also reported that due to heavy rain in the Aravali hills, the Sabarmati river rose rapidly near Ahmedabad and some people were carried away and drowned. The total rainfall of the month was in large excess in Sind and in slight to moderate excess in Gujarat. It was in moderate to large defect in the rest of the Presidency. Cloud proportion was more than usual in Sind. Other climatic elements were normal. The Arabian Sea monsoon which showed signs of revival on the 27th of July remained weak in the interior of the Peninsula during the first fortnight of August although it was frequently active along the west coast, south of Bombay. The monsoon, however, revived in the interior of the Peninsula after the 15th of the same month and remained active over most of the Peninsula between the 17th and 25th and weakened thereafter. It was generally active over the rest of the country during the second half of the month. Weather was generally dry in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan from the 2nd to the 12th of September except for light rain along the west coast between the 1st and 5th. The activity of the monsoon revived in the Peninsula after the 12th under the influence of a depression and a storm in the Arabian Sea.

The month's rainfall was in slight excess in the Bombay Deccan, in moderate defect in the Konkan and in large defect in Gujarat and Sind. Humidity and minimum temperature were normal throughout the Presidency. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

III. The Retreating Monsoon period, October to December 1929.—The chief feature of the month of October was the establishment of the north-east monsoon in the south Bay of Bengal. Six western disturbances entered north-west India during the month of December. The fourth disturbance alone affected Gujarat and gave widespread rain there. In the Presidency, the rainfall was 1280 per cent. above normal in Gujarat, in large excess in the Konkan and Sind and in large defect in the Bombay Deccan. Cloud amount was more than usual over Gujarat and the Konkan. Humidity was in excess in Sind and in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind and Gujarat.

IV. The period, January to March 1930.—The rainfall for the month of January was in large excess in Gujarat and Rajputana, in moderate to large defect in Sind. The weather was wholly dry in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Air was drier than usual and maximum temperature was above normal in Sind and the Bombay Deccan. Thundershowers were frequent and locally heavy in the east of the Peninsula but in the Presidency the weather was practically dry during the month. The total rainfall of the month of February was in large defect in the whole Presidency, there being no rain in Sind, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Humidity was in defect in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was markedly below normal in Gujarat, the Konkan and the north Deccan during the first week and between the 10th and 13th of February. Due to the unusual cold, the cotton crop in Gujarat, the vines in Nasik and the sugarcane crop throughout the Deccan were reported to have been very much damaged. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the Bombay Deccan. A heat wave from the west appeared over the frontier and Sind on the 10th of March. The total rainfall of the month was normal in the Bombay Deccan and in large defect in other divisions of the Presidency. Humidity was in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

PRICES

RETAIL PRICES

The annual average retail prices of 17 food articles at each of the district headquarter towns during 1928-29 and 1929-30 are set out in the table at the end of this section. It may be pointed out that although the prices of some of the articles shown in the table were higher in 1929-30 than in the

previous year, during the year under report the prices generally fluctuated only up to December 1929 and showed a definite downward tendency during the last quarter.

Northern Division.—All the districts in this Division except Surat reported a downward tendency in the prices of food-stuffs. In Broach, the prices of food-stuffs went down as the year advanced inspite of the partial failure of crops in Bara villages of Amod and Jambusar Talukas on account of insufficient and untimely rain during the year. The price of cotton during the cotton season was so low that the agriculturists were inclined to grow more and more food and fodder crops. The fall in the price of maize at Godhra was due to the better outturn of the crop as compared with the previous year while the failure of late rains was responsible for the rise in the price of gram. In the Thana District the prices of the staples (rice and nagli) and other necessaries showed a marked tendency to fall but there was no appreciable fall in the prices of garden crops such as plantains, cocoanuts and betel-leaves.

Central Division.—A majority of the districts in this Division reported that the agricultural season during the year under report was not as favourable as in the preceding year. However, the staple food-grains in the Ahmednagar District showed no tendency towards a rise in prices owing to the general depression in trade and in the West Khandesh District the prices of jowari and bajri fell owing to good supply of these crops from the surrounding districts. In Malegaon in the Nasik District, the prices of the principal food-grains were stationary at first but there was a rise in December, which remained till the rabi harvest, due to the comparatively inferior outlook of the season. The price of bajri in Chandor was somewhat high throughout the year as the outturn of local produce was reduced on account of smaller sowing of this crop for fear of grasshoppers' pest. In Poona, food-grains declined in price but kadbi rose from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-13-3 per Indian maund. In Satara, the prices of food-grains were generally higher but the fodder supply was fairly adequate, the price of kadbi being Rs. 7 per hundred sheaves. The price of jowari in Sholapur steadily declined after December 1929.

Southern Division.—In Belgaum, there was no appreciable change in the price of rice but other food-stuffs and fodder

declined in price particularly since the beginning of the year 1930. In Bijapur, the agriculturists are reported to have suffered on account of the heavy fall in the price of cotton. In the Dharwar District, there was a slight fall in the prices of staple food-grains except in the Dharwar and Kalghatgi Talukas. Though the paddy crop failed in the Hangal and Kod Talukas to some extent, the price of rice in the former declined while in the latter it rose a little. The price of jaggery (gul) ruled high owing to the non-supply of this commodity from the Mysore territory and the Kanara District. The heavy decrease in the price of cotton is reported to have affected the rental value of land in this District as well as its selling price. In the Kanara District, there was a fall in the price of rice, paddy, cocoanuts, cardamom, pepper and betel-nut. The fall in the price of the first three commodities was due to better yield and less export. The price of jaggery rose owing to poor yield and inadequate stock. The price of rice straw in the Kolaba District was Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per 100 bundles as against Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 in the previous year. The prices of the principal commodities in the Ratnagiri District declined during the year under review.

Sind.—All the districts in Sind reported a noticeable fall in the prices of food-stuffs which is said to have adversely affected the zemindars, the agriculturists and the *haris* (i.e. permanent servants employed by the agriculturists who are partly paid in agricultural produce). The fall was due to general slump in trade, lack of demand from outside and decline in exports, especially wheat, which instead of being exported as usual was imported from Australia. The money market was also reported to be tight and the business very slack with the result that the harvested grain was lying with the agriculturist. There was a marked fall in the price of kadbi at Hyderabad and Karachi. At Mirpurkhas, when the new wheat crop was available in the market, the price of wheat went down and this caused a corresponding decrease in the price of all other food-stuffs. There was a rise in the price of mung at Jacobabad due to the crop being damaged by floods and hill torrents.

The following table gives the index numbers of the prices of six food-grains and eleven other food articles at each of the district headquarter towns for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF SEVENTEEN FOOD ARTICLES IN EACH OF THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES DURING 1926-27 = 100

(*Note.*—The prices quoted at the various headquarter towns are not always for the same grades but for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.)

(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

RICE

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	8 0 0	8 0 0	92	92
Kaira	7 7 1	6 10 1	86	76
Panchmahals (Godhra)	8 0 0	7 12 6	92	90
Broach	7 9 11	7 6 9	99	96
Surat	9 11 0	9 8 8	87	86
Thana	6 8 8	6 9 11	93	94
Northern Division	....	....	**92**	**89**
Ahmednagar	7 14 4	7 11 11	98	96
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	8 13 10	8 13 2	95	94
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	8 10 10	7 10 7	93	82
Nasik	6 12 6	8 0 0	81	95
Poona	7 13 7	7 9 6	96	93
Satara	7 9 10	7 5 1	81	78
Sholapur	8 1 1	8 4 8	99	102
Central Division	....	....	**92**	**91**
Kanara (Karwar)	7 1 8	6 7 6	89	81
Kolaba (Alibag)	5 14 11	5 15 11	83	84
Ratnagiri	6 10 11	7 1 0	84	89
Belgaum	6 10 5	6 7 2	95	93
Bijapur	7 7 11	7 7 11	94	94
Dharwar	6 4 1	6 2 2	91	89
Southern Division	....	....	**89**	**88**
Karachi	7 11 11	7 0 7	93	85
Sukkur	11 2 6	9 12 6	94	82
Larkana	10 11 10	9 12 8	92	84
Hyderabad	8 2 1	8 1 7	96	96
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	7 13 10	6 13 2	95	83
Nawabshah	11 6 10	10 10 6	97	90
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	12 4 11	11 14 8	116	113
Sind	....	....	**98**	**90**
Bombay City	**8 3 10**	**8 15 5**	**111**	**120**

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RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

WHEAT

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	6 12 1	6 8 0	92	89
Kaira	7 3 8	7 14 3	86	94
Panchmahals (Godhra)	7 5 0	7 10 6	91	96
Broach	5 12 4	6 4 4	76	83
Surat	6 10 0	6 11 5	81	82
Thana	7 0 1	7 8 6	92	99
Northern Division	....	....	**86**	**91**
Ahmednagar	5 14 4	5 11 1	78	75
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	6 15 4	6 15 7	96	97
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	6 3 9	6 4 9	79	80
Nasik	5 8 9	6 6 9	80	93
Poona	7 2 11	7 4 2	90	91
Satara	6 8 2	6 5 6	79	77
Sholapur	6 7 1	6 3 4	94	91
Central Division	....	....	**85**	**86**
Kanara (Karwar)	9 8 5	9 1 1	95	91
Kolaba (Alibag)	8 5 0	7 9 10	93	86
Ratnagiri	9 0 11	9 4 0	96	98
Belgaum	6 1 6	5 3 2	75	64
Bijapur	5 7 9	4 12 6	77	67
Dharwar	5 15 6	5 0 0	81	68
Southern Division	....	....	**86**	**79**
Karachi	6 2 3	5 11 1	99	92
Sukkur	5 10 0	5 4 7	96	90
Larkana	5 15 3	5 12 8	93	91
Hyderabad	6 5 6	6 1 2	94	90
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	6 3 11	5 15 0	95	90
Nawabshah	6 1 9	5 12 3	92	87
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	5 12 0	5 7 8	99	94
Sind	....	....	**95**	**91**
Bombay City	**8 2 8**	**8 7 2**	**105**	**109**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

JOWARI

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	4 3 3	4 14 0	80	93
Kaira	5 13 2	5 0 2	84	72
Panchmahals (Godhra)	....	....	..	..
Broach	4 10 8	5 1 5	83	91
Surat	5 2 2	5 8 8	88	95
Thana	....	....	..	..
Northern Division	....	....	**84**	**88**
Ahmednagar	3 5 10	4 10 10	82	114
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	4 6 5	4 15 1	89	100
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	4 0 8	4 5 11	83	89
Nasik	....	....	..	..
Poona	3 11 9	4 9 11	71	88
Satara	3 5 7	4 3 8	63	79
Sholapur	3 4 7	4 1 6	87	109
Central Division	....	....	**79**	**97**
Kanara (Karwar)	5 12 3	6 0 8	94	98
Kolaba (Alibag)	....	....	..	..
Ratnagiri	6 1 3	5 1 2	107	90
Belgaum	3 12 6	4 0 8	86	92
Bijapur	3 4 2	3 11 11	85	97
Dharwar	3 12 6	3 8 3	99	92
Southern Division	....	....	**94**	**94**
Karachi	4 14 0	5 0 3	104	107
Sukkur	4 10 0	4 10 7	95	96
Larkana	4 12 9	4 11 0	92	90
Hyderabad	5 2 8	5 5 2	99	102
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	5 3 3	4 15 5	108	103
Nawabshah	4 4 10	4 3 1	88	86
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	4 6 5	4 7 5	92	93
Sind	....	....	**97**	**97**
Bombay City	**5 4 10**	**5 13 2**	**93**	**102**

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RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

BAJRI

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	5 14 9	6 4 5	94	100
Kaira	5 9 1	5 14 9	90	96
Panchmahals (Godhra)	6 0 10	6 7 4	89	95
Broach	5 8 1	5 15 3	86	93
Surat	5 9 1	6 10 2	88	104
Thana	4 12 9	5 13 6	80	97
Northern Division	....	....	**88**	**98**
Ahmednagar	4 0 8	5 2 0	76	97
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	4 14 6	5 8 1	89	99
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	5 0 4	5 7 4	84	91
Nasik	4 11 0	6 5 5	82	111
Poona	4 11 5	6 1 11	81	105
Satara	3 9 7	4 9 0	67	85
Sholapur	3 7 9	4 12 0	75	102
Central Division	....	....	**79**	**99**
Kanara (Karwar)	....	....	..	..
Kolaba (Alibag)	....	....	..	..
Ratnagiri	6 1 7	6 4 8	93	96
Belgaum	3 14 1	4 4 5	87	95
Bijapur	3 7 5	4 7 5	76	98
Dharwar	4 14 0	4 7 1	99	91
Southern Division	....	....	**89**	**95**
Karachi	5 11 4	5 10 4	96	95
Sukkur	5 1 9	5 0 0	92	90
Larkana	5 6 10	5 3 9	93	90
Hyderabad	5 9 10	5 9 11	94	94
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	5 9 11	5 9 6	99	99
Nawabshah	5 1 8	5 0 7	89	88
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	4 10 7	4 13 7	92	96
Sind	....	....	**94**	**93**
Bombay City	**5 11 4**	**6 10 1**	**89**	**103**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

GRAM

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	4 12 3	6 7 5	83	112
Kaira	4 15 6	6 2 6	57	71
Panchmahals (Godhra)	4 4 4	5 0 6	84	99
Broach	5 9 5	7 1 11	91	116
Surat	5 5 6	6 4 9	90	106
Thana	6 3 7	6 13 10	95	105
Northern Division	....	....	**83**	**102**
Ahmednagar	5 5 7	5 14 9	94	104
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	5 11 3	6 3 9	103	112
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	5 11 4	6 12 10	99	119
Nasik	4 13 9	6 2 6	89	113
Poona	5 14 0	7 1 9	105	127
Satara	5 6 7	6 6 4	87	103
Sholapur	5 7 1	6 8 5	101	122
Central Division	....	....	**97**	**114**
Kanara (Karwar)	6 9 2	6 15 4	100	106
Kolaba (Alibag)	6 1 3	7 7 0	96	118
Ratnagiri	6 12 11	7 12 7	110	126
Belgaum	6 2 5	7 4 2	98	116
Bijapur	5 13 10	6 10 4	100	113
Dharwar	6 2 9	7 15 8	102	133
Southern Division	....	....	**101**	**119**
Karachi	6 0 10	6 11 8	110	122
Sukkur	6 12 9	7 1 8	132	138
Larkana	5 10 0	6 2 9	109	120
Hyderabad	8 14 2	8 2 4	134	122
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	10 10 6	10 0 0	131	123
Nawabshah	6 13 10	6 10 1	119	115
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	6 8 9	8 7 5	106	137
Sind	....	....	**120**	**125**
Bombay City	**7 5 8**	**8 0 9**	**107**	**117**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

TURDAL

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	8 11 5	8 14 3	90	91
Kaira	7 11 5	7 9 9	91	90
Panchmahals (Godhra)	8 0 0	7 15 1	89	88
Broach	7 13 8	8 2 8	88	92
Surat	9 1 6	9 4 2	81	83
Thana	8 12 5	8 10 7	115	113
Northern Division	....	....	**92**	**9**
Ahmednagar	8 0 0	8 13 11	101	112
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	9 9 9	8 13 2	117	107
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	9 1 4	8 8 3	100	94
Nasik	8 12 3	8 15 7	95	98
Poona	8 11 7	8 13 11	97	98
Satara	7 4 5	8 5 8	83	95
Sholapur	8 2 6	8 9 10	108	114
Central Division	....	....	**100**	**103**
Kanara (Karwar)	9 11 7	9 6 9	113	110
Kolaba (Alibag)	8 3 3	8 3 3	95	95
Ratnagiri	8 13 4	9 4 0	100	105
Belgaum	8 13 9	8 9 2	91	88
Bijapur	6 8 0	8 4 6	82	105
Dharwar	10 1 9	9 14 11	110	108
Southern Division	....	....	**99**	**102**
Karachi	8 5 7	8 2 10	99	96
Sukkur	8 9 2	8 14 3	99	103
Larkana	10 10 8	10 0 6	115	108
Hyderabad	9 7 10	9 7 3	105	105
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	10 1 9	10 2 7	118	119
Nawabshah	10 0 0	9 14 5	95	94
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	9 13 8	9 7 7	104	100
Sind	....	....	**105**	**104**
Bombay City	**9 7 0**	**9 1 9**	**107**	**103**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

SUGAR (refined)

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	11 4 7	9 15 10	84	75
Kaira	11 9 6	10 8 1	85	77
Panchmahals (Godhra)	11 11 4	10 10 8	80	73
Broach	11 6 7	10 2 3	86	76
Surat	12 2 1	11 3 3	86	80
Thana	11 6 11	10 10 8	82	76
Northern Division	....	....	**84**	**76**
Ahmednagar	12 8 5	12 4 11	91	90
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	11 15 1	10 12 0	85	76
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	14 0 3	10 9 4	86	65
Nasik	11 12 3	10 13 8	86	79
Poona	11 11 2	10 7 9	84	75
Satara	14 9 7	13 14 9	93	89
Sholapur	11 11 9	11 0 1	85	80
Central Division	....	....	**87**	**79**
Kanara (Karwar)	13 1 0	12 9 1	82	79
Kolaba (Alibag)	11 9 10	10 6 7	86	77
Ratnagiri	13 15 3	11 10 0	98	82
Belgaum	12 9 2	11 12 7	81	76
Bijapur	12 6 11	12 1 11	84	82
Dharwar	12 15 8	12 6 3	83	79
Southern Division	....	....	**86**	**79**
Karachi	10 8 3	9 13 5	86	80
Sukkur	11 1 4	10 8 8	83	79
Larkana	11 12 7	11 2 8	86	82
Hyderabad	13 2 7	12 2 8	92	85
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	12 6 8	11 9 9	87	81
Nawabshah	11 9 9	10 11 3	85	78
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	11 11 8	11 4 8	87	84
Sind	....	....	**87**	**81**
Bombay City	**12 4 10**	**11 7 2**	**94**	**87**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

RAW SUGAR

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	11 4 7	11 15 1	88	93
Kaira	9 15 9	9 11 7	94	91
Panchmahals (Godhra) ..	8 11 5	8 12 6	83	84
Broach	10 11 7	10 12 3	80	80
Surat	12 1 5	12 7 10	92	95
Thana	10 15 0	11 8 6	99	104
Northern Division	....	....	**89**	**91**
Ahmednagar	9 9 2	10 11 5	105	118
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	10 9 5	11 14 7	97	109
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	9 10 7	10 8 6	95	103
Nasik	9 11 10	9 15 9	102	104
Poona	9 12 9	10 15 9	100	113
Satara	11 9 1	12 13 0	113	126
Sholapur	9 12 7	11 4 7	97	112
Central Division	....	....	**101**	**112**
Kanara (Karwar)	10 8 5	9 4 5	100	88
Kolaba (Alibag)	10 12 11	11 12 4	81	88
Ratnagiri	11 0 11	12 8 2	80	90
Belgaum	9 11 7	10 5 5	105	111
Bijapur	9 8 10	10 11 0	98	109
Dharwar	9 10 11	10 13 4	99	111
Southern Division	....	....	**94**	**100**
Karachi	9 6 9	9 6 3	82	82
Sukkur	7 11 3	7 9 11	86	85
Larkana	7 14 1	8 12 6	76	85
Hyderabad	9 2 11	9 15 3	82	88
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	8 13 0	9 14 11	80	90
Nawabshah	7 13 2	8 11 4	73	81
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	7 1 3	9 6 6	70	93
Sind	....	....	**78**	**86**
Bombay City	**12 6 0**	**13 0 8**	**91**	**96**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

TEA

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Kaira	77 14 2	80 0 0	94	96
Panchmahals (Godhra)	95 15 5	91 5 0	105	100
Broach	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Surat	76 3 1	75 10 3	100	100
Thana	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Northern Division	....	....	**100**	**99**
Ahmednagar	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	71 1 9	71 1 9	89	89
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Nasik	80 0 0	80 0 0	88	88
Poona	84 3 4	84 3 4	94	94
Satara	83 3 6	84 3 4	86	87
Sholapur	91 6 10	91 6 10	100	100
Central Division	....	....	**94**	**94**
Kanara (Karwar)	88 11 0	84 3 4	91	87
Kolaba (Alibag)	82 0 10	82 0 10	100	100
Ratnagiri	80 0 0	80 0 0	83	83
Belgaum	71 1 9	71 1 9	89	89
Bijapur	96 15 7	96 15 7	100	100
Dharwar	80 0 0	80 0 0	92	92
Southern Division	....	....	**93**	**92**
Karachi	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Sukkur	80 0 0	80 0 0	101	101
Larkana	91 6 10	82 4 1	103	93
Hyderabad	77 12 5	80 0 0	108	111
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	....	....	..	..
Nawabshah	91 6 10	91 6 10	106	106
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	100
Sind	....	....	**103**	**102**
Bombay City	**76 3 1**	**76 3 1**	**98**	**98**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

SALT

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	2 4 7	2 4 7	100	100
Kaira	2 5 6	2 4 0	98	94
Panchmahals (Godhra)	2 8 0	2 8 0	100	100
Broach	2 2 7	2 3 4	100	102
Surat	2 2 7	2 2 7	100	100
Thana	2 10 9	2 11 4	100	102
Northern Division	....	....	**100**	**100**
Ahmednagar	3 4 3	2 15 7	116	106
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	3 6 8	3 3 9	99	94
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	3 3 5	3 0 3	108	101
Nasik	2 13 11	2 10 0	107	98
Poona	2 14 0	2 13 1	101	99
Satara	2 14 7	2 15 4	80	81
Sholapur	3 6 6	3 2 5	96	89
Central Division	....	....	**101**	**95**
Kanara (Karwar)	2 14 1	3 2 9	109	120
Kolaba (Alibag)	2 9 3	2 12 0	117	125
Ratnagiri	2 15 10	2 12 5	101	94
Belgaum	2 4 2	2 9 5	82	94
Bijapur	2 11 5	2 13 0	93	96
Dharwar	3 0 4	3 5 11	91	102
Southern Division	....	....	**99**	**105**
Karachi	1 14 7	1 14 6	93	93
Sukkur	3 0 7	3 0 7	100	100
Larkana	2 6 1	2 4 10	97	94
Hyderabad	2 8 0	2 8 0	98	98
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	100	100
Nawabshah	2 8 0	2 7 8	99	98
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	100	100
Sind	....	....	**98**	**98**
Bombay City	**2 12 9**	**2 11 0**	**100**	**96**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

BEEF

District Headquarter Town	Price per seer of 80 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	0 6 0	0 6 0	100	100
Kaira	....	....	..	..
Panchmahals (Godhra)	0 4 0	0 4 0	100	100
Broach	0 6 0	0 6 0	100	100
Surat	0 5 5	0 5 5	100	100
Thana	....	....	..	..
Northern Division	....	....	**100**	**100**
Ahmednagar	0 4 0	0 4 0	100	100
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	0 4 5	0 4 11	88	98
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	0 5 1	0 6 0	90	106
Nasik	0 6 0	0 6 0	99	99
Poona	0 6 0	0 6 0	100	100
Satara	0 6 4	0 6 4	100	100
Sholapur	0 5 0	0 5 0	100	100
Central Division	....	....	**97**	**100**
Kanara (Karwar)	....	....	..	..
Kolaba (Alibag)	....	....	..	..
Ratnagiri	....	....	..	..
Belgaum	0 4 5	0 4 1	96	89
Bijapur	0 2 0	0 2 0	52	52
Dharwar	0 3 5	0 3 5	85	85
Southern Division	....	....	**78**	**75**
Karachi	0 9 0	0 9 0	99	99
Sukkur	....	....	..	..
Larkana	0 5 0	0 5 0	100	100
Hyderabad	0 6 5	0 6 0	103	96
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	....	....	..	..
Nawabshah	....	....	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	100	100
Sind	....	....	**101**	**99**
Bombay City	**0 8 11**	**0 8 10**	**90**	**89**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

MUTTON

District Headquarter Town	Price per seer of 80 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	0 10 0	0 10 0	100	100
Kaira	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	100
Panchmahals (Godhra)	0 12 0	0 11 11	100	99
Broach	1 0 0	1 0 0	108	108
Surat	0 14 1	0 12 7	100	89
Thana	0 13 0	0 13 0	108	108
Northern Division	....	....	**103**	**101**
Ahmednagar	0 5 11	0 6 0	86	87
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	0 8 10	0 8 11	80	81
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	0 9 7	0 10 0	88	92
Nasik	0 7 4	0 6 5	67	58
Poona	0 9 5	0 10 1	90	96
Satara	0 8 5	0 10 0	82	98
Sholapur	0 8 0	0 8 0	81	81
Central Division	....	....	**82**	**85**
Kanara (Karwar)	....	0 14 0	..	..
Kolaba (Alibag)	0 15 9	0 12 4	96	75
Ratnagiri	0 10 0	0 10 0	100	100
Belgaum	0 9 0	0 9 0	100	100
Bijapur	0 8 3	0 9 8	70	82
Dharwar	0 10 0	0 10 0	100	100
Southern Division	....	....	93	91
Karachi	0 10 0	0 10 0	99	99
Sukkur	0 10 0	0 10 0	101	101
Larkana	0 10 0	0 9 11	100	99
Hyderabad	0 9 1	0 9 0	100	99
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	0 6 10	0 5 9	81	68
Nawabshah	0 7 0	0 7 3	80	83
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	0 9 0	0 9 1	100	101
Sind	....	....	**94**	**93**
Bombay City	**0 11 6**	**0 10 10**	**84**	**79**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

MILK

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	95	95
Kaira	6 13 5	6 0 4	96	85
Panchmahals (Godhra)	10 0 0	9 14 6	96	95
Broach	8 2 8	7 15 7	94	92
Surat	10 0 6	8 13 0	97	86
Thana	16 10 8	14 14 4	100	89
Northern Division	....	....	**96**	**90**
Ahmednagar	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	100
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	9 12 1	9 12 1	103	103
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	9 10 5	9 8 9	93	92
Nasik	10 15 10	11 13 5	97	105
Poona	13 5 4	13 5 4	100	100
Satara	10 8 5	10 8 5	107	107
Sholapur	10 12 9	10 5 4	81	77
Central Division	....	....	**97**	**98**
Kanara (Karwar)	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	100
Kolaba (Alibag)	12 8 0	12 8 0	102	102
Ratnagiri	12 10 7	12 14 5	95	97
Belgaum	10 4 11	10 14 10	100	106
Bijapur	8 12 3	8 13 4	96	96
Dharwar	9 8 2	9 1 3	95	91
Southern Division	....	....	**98**	**99**
Karachi	7 12 3	9 3 3	93	111
Sukkur	10 0 0	10 0 0	101	101
Larkana	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	100
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	100
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	8 0 2	7 14 5	90	89
Nawabshah	9 11 7	9 2 2	101	94
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	10 0 0	9 8 0	104	99
Sind	....	....	**98**	**99**
Bombay City	**17 9 4**	**17 9 4**	**100**	**100**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

GHEE

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	68 14 4	68 11 6	97	97
Kaira	65 9 2	60 10 4	98	90
Panchmahals (Godhra)	67 11 9	64 0 0	96	91
Broach	74 10 8	76 0 0	93	95
Surat	73 15 5	72 11 6	92	90
Thana	80 0 0	80 0 0	106	106
Northern Division	....	....	**97**	**95**
Ahmednagar	71 1 9	71 1 9	89	89
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	75 11 10	79 0 9	94	98
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	73 3 0	71 14 8	92	90
Nasik	80 0 0	78 8 7	98	96
Poona	68 9 8	66 7 4	90	88
Satara	65 2 4	65 12 9	88	89
Sholapur	88 1 0	85 15 7	124	121
Central Division	....	....	**96**	**96**
Kanara (Karwar)	84 3 4	82 3 11	97	95
Kolaba (Alibag)	89 12 2	91 6 10	94	96
Ratnagiri	69 14 5	67 11 10	98	95
Belgaum	69 7 1	70 15 8	93	95
Bijapur	58 14 0	64 14 0	88	97
Dharwar	....	....	..	..
Southern Division	....	....	**94**	**96**
Karachi	67 1 9	69 4 2	90	93
Sukkur	71 1 8	75 9 5	93	99
Larkana	80 0 0	82 9 8	101	105
Hyderabad	73 8 7	73 4 5	93	93
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	64 0 0	66 7 5	82	85
Nawabshah	66 5 11	68 2 4	90	92
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	76 10 8	74 8 0	114	111
Sind	....	....	**95**	**97**
Bombay City	**81 8 5**	**79 1 2**	**99**	**96**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

POTATOES

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	7 3 0	6 3 0	94	81
Kaira	7 5 2	6 6 6	85	74
Panchmahals (Godhra) ..	7 13 2	5 15 1	86	65
Broach	6 13 11	7 0 5	86	88
Surat	5 15 11	5 15 8	83	83
Thana	6 2 7	8 0 0	85	110
Northern Division	....	....	**87**	**84**
Ahmednagar	4 8 2	4 14 0	64	69
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	8 7 11	8 3 1	96	93
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	7 1 10	7 15 8	71	79
Nasik	6 8 2	5 15 9	94	86
Poona	4 7 9	4 5 11	71	69
Satara	5 8 0	5 13 10	63	67
Sholapur	6 7 10	6 12 0	80	83
Central Division	....	....	**77**	**78**
Kanara (Karwar)	11 3 0	10 5 0	88	81
Kolaba (Alibag)	6 15 9	7 1 5	76	77
Ratnagiri	7 12 0	9 2 10	79	93
Belgaum	5 2 1	6 12 0	78	103
Bijapur	7 14 0	8 6 0	85	90
Dharwar	6 9 11	7 8 0	73	83
Southern Division	....	....	**80**	**88**
Karachi	6 8 10	6 8 2	102	102
Sukkur	7 6 8	7 15 10	97	104
Larkana	7 8 5	8 10 1	98	112
Hyderabad	8 9 5	8 0 3	101	94
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	9 4 6	8 14 8	92	89
Nawabshah	7 15 6	8 1 1	97	98
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	7 0 6	8 13 9	71	90
Sind	....	....	**94**	**98**
Bombay City	**6 14 5**	**7 3 6**	**88**	**92**

BOMBAY, 1929-30

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

ONIONS

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	2 10 0	3 2 3	68	81
Kaira	3 12 8	4 2 3	81	88
Panchmahals (Godhra)	5 3 4	4 10 9	76	69
Broach	3 3 1	4 3 6	62	82
Surat	2 7 10	3 0 1	58	70
Thana	2 12 8	2 9 0	61	56
Northern Division	....	....	**68**	**74**
Ahmednagar	2 7 1	1 9 11	71	47
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	2 8 10	2 12 6	56	61
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	2 13 2	2 12 8	67	66
Nasik	1 5 10	1 3 10	59	53
Poona	2 2 11	2 12 11	66	55
Satara	2 10 3	1 14 1	58	41
Sholapur	3 2 9	3 0 0	74	70
Central Division	....	....	**64**	**56**
Kanara (Karwar)	5 10 7	5 7 5	66	63
Kolaba (Alibag)	4 7 9	4 1 9	78	72
Ratnagiri	3 3 6	3 11 11	59	68
Belgaum	2 2 11	3 1 2	59	84
Bijapur	3 2 1	2 15 9	69	65
Dharwar	3 6 1	3 7 6	70	72
Southern Division	....	....	**67**	**71**
Karachi	3 0 1	4 0 3	81	108
Sukkur	3 1 7	4 4 4	113	156
Larkana	3 2 5	3 15 1	105	131
Hyderabad	3 11 6	4 1 3	98	108
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	3 11 10	4 13 5	90	116
Nawabshah	3 2 5	4 0 1	97	123
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	3 4 1	4 15 5	105	159
Sind	....	..	**98**	**129**
Bombay City	**2 15 1**	**3 9 2**	**51**	**61**

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

COCOANUT OIL

District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	30 10 8	32 0 0	94	98
Kaira	29 1 5	31 5 0	92	99
Panchmahals (Godhra)	32 0 0	28 13 5	86	77
Broach	26 5 2	24 3 10	102	94
Surat	27 15 8	25 2 4	97	87
Thana	26 10 8	26 10 8	100	100
Northern Division	....	....	**95**	**93**
Ahmednagar	26 10 8	26 10 8	86	86
Khandesh (East)—(Jalgaon)	30 7 7	30 7 7	98	98
Khandesh (West)—(Dhulia)	29 1 5	29 1 5	92	92
Nasik	29 1 5	29 4 10	100	101
Poona	28 4 6	27 8 9	101	98
Satara	33 10 11	27 11 10	100	82
Sholapur	29 1 5	28 0 0	91	88
Central Division	....	....	**95**	**92**
Kanara (Karwar)	27 5 8	21 11 2	112	88
Kolaba (Alibag)	25 6 4	23 11 3	89	83
Ratnagiri	27 15 11	28 3 9	89	90
Belgaum	27 10 5	24 9 4	103	91
Bijapur	26 0 9	22 11 8	100	87
Dharwar	28 2 1	24 15 4	107	95
Southern Division	....	....	**100**	**89**
Karachi	26 6 4	22 12 4	102	88
Sukkur	31 4 9	26 9 7	105	89
Larkana	40 0 0	34 0 0	107	91
Hyderabad	32 2 3	32 0 0	102	101
Thar and Parkar (Mirpurkhas) ..	33 6 5	33 2 2	101	100
Nawabshah	30 12 1	26 12 6	99	86
Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad) ..	29 3 3	29 1 5	122	122
Sind	....	....	**105**	**97**
Bombay City	**28 9 1**	**28 1 11**	**100**	**98**

Working Class Cost of Living.—Taking the prices in July 1914 = 100 the weighted index number of retail prices of the six food grains included in the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City averaged 128 in 1929-30 as against 126 in 1928-29. The "other food" index number

remained stationary at 173 during the same period. The cost of living index number stood at 148 in 1929-30 as against 147 in 1928-29. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 = 100, declined from 96 in 1928-29 to 95 in 1929-30.

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers for Bombay and Ahmedabad by Groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914=100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
Food	143	145	95	93
Fuel and Lighting	148	143	102	98
Clothing	158	154	96	97
House-rent	172	172	100	100
Miscellaneous	....	....	100	100
Cost of Living	147	148	96	95

WHOLESALE PRICES

The wholesale prices index number for Bombay City stood at 142 in 1929-30 as against 147 in 1928-29. The "All food" and "All non-foods" index numbers recorded a fall of 2 and 6 points respectively, the most noticeable decreases being of 27 points in "Raw Cotton," 16 points in "Other foods" and 15 points in "Other textiles". The variations in the index numbers of the different groups included in the Bombay Wholesale Prices Index Number are set out in the following table :—

Group Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Bombay City
(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1928-29	Annual average for 1929-30	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1929-30 over or below 1928-29
Cereals	141	144	+ 3
Pulses	135	138	+ 3
Sugar	135	131	— 4
Other food	183	167	— 16
All food	148	146	— 2
Oilseeds	133	143	+ 10
Raw Cotton	153	126	— 27
Cotton manufactures	169	165	— 4
Other textiles	123	108	— 15
Hides and skins	158	154	— 4
Metals	137	135	— 2
Other raw and manufactured articles ..	138	134	— 4
All non-foods	147	141	— 6
All articles	147	142	— 5

The price of clean cotton declined from Rs. 45-15-2 to Rs. 38-0-3 per Indian maund in Surat and from Rs. 32 to Rs. 27 per Indian maund at Dhulia. In the other cotton-growing districts also, the agriculturists as well as cotton merchants were reported to have suffered considerably owing to the dullness in the cotton market. The wholesale prices of paddy in Kolaba ranged from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 as against Rs. 52 to Rs. 65 per *khandy* in the previous year, the fall being due to smaller demand from places of export such as Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malabar.

There was a fall of 10 points in the Karachi wholesale prices index number for 1929-30 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the changes in the food, non-food and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Karachi
(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1928-29	Annual average for 1929-30	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1929-30 over or below 1928-29
Food	137	127	— 10
Non-food	139	129	— 10
General	138	128	— 10

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the Working Class Cost of Living Index for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year, decreased from 10 as. 11 ps. in the year 1928 to 10 as. 9 ps. during the year 1929. This is due to the fact that the Cost of Living Index Number which, during the year 1928, did not exceed 147 except in the months of January, February and December, was never below that level during the whole of the year 1929. Expressed in terms of percentages, the Cost of Living Index was 49 points higher in 1929 than in July 1914, while it was 47 points higher in 1928.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the general upward tendency in the level of wages which set in in 1928 was maintained during the year 1929 only in the case of ordinary labour in both urban and rural areas and in the case of skilled labour in rural areas, but the rates of wages of field labour in both urban and rural areas and of skilled labour in urban areas declined. The fall in the Presidency average for daily earnings of field labour in rural areas was due to decreases of 10 per cent. and three per cent. respectively recorded in the

Northern and Central Divisions, and the fall in the urban areas is accounted for mainly by a decrease of 7 per cent. in the Northern Division. The average daily earnings of skilled labour in urban areas were consistently below the level of the year 1928 in all the Divisions of the Presidency. The following table gives the index numbers of daily average wages of all classes of labour in 1929 as compared with the year 1928 :—

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1929

Divisions	1928 = 100					
	Field labour		Unskilled (ordinary) labour		Skilled labour	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	93	90	101	107	95	98
Central Division ..	100	97	105	99	98	99
Southern Division ..	103	105	98	105	97	110
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	91	88	103	109	96	97
Deccan Circle ..	101	101	103	101	97	104
Konkan Circle ..	102	99	100	102	97	98
Presidency Proper ..	98	97	102	103	96	101
Sind ..	99	102	98	101	99	104
Presidency including Sind .	98	97	101	103	97	102

There was no change in the general economic condition of the labouring classes during the year under report as compared with the previous year. Whilst the opinions expressed by many Collectors show that the economic condition of mofussil labourers could not have deteriorated, the reports of several Collectors from all Divisions stated that their condition was fairly good during the year and that there was still further room for improvement if the workers learnt to be a little more thrifty. The north-western parts of the Poona District, whose prosperity largely depends on the industrial and labour conditions in Bombay City were affected by the generally unsettled conditions at that centre. In Sind, good wages coupled with a fall in the prices of food-stuffs enhanced real wages. In the Northern Division although the daily rates of different classes of workers were in some cases greater than those of ordinary clerks or school teachers, no appreciable change in their mode of living was noticed. There was also very little or no improvement in efficiency. The reasons for this backwardness appear to be illiteracy, absence of thrift and addiction to drink. District officers are of the opinion that the spread of elementary

education and the establishment of a larger number of co-operative societies may help to improve the standard of living of the labouring classes.

The rapid development of cheap motor transport in all districts has made labour in the Bombay Presidency much more mobile, but the usual migratory movements of labourers from district to district, were to some extent restricted as in the previous year. This was partly due to sufficiency of employment in home districts and partly to the fact that Bombay City, which is one of the chief centres of attraction, was considerably affected by riots and mill strikes during the year. It is reported that owing to the General Strike in the Textile Industry in 1929 many labourers from the Satara District who had gone to Bombay, had to return to their respective villages. Immigration of labourers into Karachi City from Cutch, Sind and other places, notably the United Provinces, however, took place as usual. During the cotton picking season, workers from Kathiawar migrated into Broach District. Cutchi, Bhil, Marwari and Punjabi labourers are also reported to have migrated into Nawabshah District.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field labourers decreased from 9 as. 1 pie in the previous year to 8 as. 11 ps. or by two per cent. during the year under report in the urban areas of the Presidency, and from 7 as. 11 ps. to 7 as. 8 ps. or by three per cent. in rural areas. In the Northern Division, there was a dearth of agricultural labour in the Bhiwandi and Palghar Talukas of the Thana District where labour had to be imported from outside in addition to that supplied by the coastal villages. Bhiwandi Taluka alone employs 2,000 agricultural labourers during the transplanting and harvesting seasons each year from outside the district. Kathodis are employed during the fair season by forest contractors for manufacturing charcoal, while during the monsoon they either cultivate the land or work as field labourers. In the Broach District 'haris' who are advanced from Rs. 200—Rs. 300 frequently play truant to the great inconvenience and loss of the agriculturists. The spread of ideas of lawlessness amongst the illiterate masses of this district has resulted in their showing scant regard for the sanctity of contracts or agreements, and consequently the problem of the 'haris' in this district is becoming more serious. The District Local Board in Broach had to start relief works in certain Bara villages of the Jambusar Taluka in order to provide employment for those who had no means of livelihood on account of the failure of crops.

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In the Central Division, the average daily wage earned by field labourers was generally between seven to ten annas. Cultivators in the West Khandesh District are reported to have found it difficult to retain 'Saldars' and to obtain consistent work from them as they left their jobs at any moment without notice even after having received cash advances. The sugar-cane crushing industry in the Poona District created a large demand for labour; and the felling of trees under the Musala Saw Mill Scheme, together with the construction and repair of forest roads, afforded employment during the off season to field workers in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District. The timber traffic in the western division of the West Khandesh District keeps about one-half of the population employed for four months in the year, if not more. With a pair of bullocks and a cart, every Bhil, Mawchi and Kokni earns Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, in addition to his income from agriculture, during the timber traffic season.

Field labourers in the Southern Division earned three to five per cent. more wages per day than in the previous year. The average daily wages in urban areas which stood at 7 as. 2 ps. in the previous year increased to 7 as. 5 ps. during the year under review while in rural areas the daily average wage increased from 6 as. 2 ps. to 6 as. 6 ps. Wages in the Kolaba District were particularly high owing to the proximity of Bombay and the high cost of living. In the Bijapur District, where agricultural labourers form the bulk of the labouring classes, the supply of agricultural labour was generally equal to the demand in all parts of the district except in Sindgi and part of Bagewadi Talukas where owing to the unsatisfactory season several labourers suffered from want of work. A large number of Tagavi works and three 'scarcity' works started by Government, however, provided them with employment. In the Dharwar District, agricultural labourers in general were offered high wages for work in the forest tracts because as a rule labourers do not permanently live there for fear of being affected by malaria.

The wages of field labourers in Sind remained practically unchanged in urban areas but recorded a small increase of about 2 per cent. in rural areas as compared with the previous year. Agricultural labour such as is employed for picking cotton is paid in kind. In Hyderabad District, the agriculturists were hit hard owing to bad Kharif crops and low prices, but they found relief by employment as ordinary labourers. The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban and rural areas by Divisions and Economic

Circles and for the whole Presidency with and without Sind, for the years 1913, 1928 and 1929 :—

Average Daily Earnings of (Field) Agricultural Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in											
	1913				1928				1929			
	Urban areas			Rural areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Political Divisions—												
Northern Division ..	0	4	9	0	3	9	0	11	5	0	8	9	0	10	7	0	7	10
Central Division ..	0	5	0	0	4	3	0	8	2	0	8	4	0	8	2	0	8	1
Southern Division ..	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	6	2	0	7	5	0	6	6
Economic Circles—												
Gujarat Circle ..	0	4	6	0	3	9	0	11	3	0	9	6	0	10	3	0	8	4
Deccan Circle ..	0	4	6	0	4	0	0	7	5	0	6	11	0	7	6	0	7	0
Konkan Circle ..	0	5	3	0	4	6	0	10	8	0	8	3	0	10	10	0	8	2
Presidency Proper ..	0	4	9	0	4	0	0	8	10	0	7	9	0	8	8	0	7	6
Sind	0	7	9	0	8	0	1	0	6	0	13	5	1	0	5	0	13	9
Presidency including Sind.	0	4	9	0	4	3	0	9	1	0	7	11	0	8	11	0	7	8

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—In the Northern Division, wages paid to ordinary labourers improved both in urban and in rural areas. The average daily wages of the ordinary labourer amounted to 13 as. 7 ps. in urban areas and to a little more than 9 annas in rural areas. A large part of the available labour in the Thana District migrated to Bombay in the fair season and the rest was mostly absorbed in the rice mills in Bhiwandi, Shahapur and Kalyan.

In the Central Division, the average daily wages of unskilled labour recorded a decrease of 1 per cent. in rural areas, but improved by 5 per cent. in urban areas. In the East Khandesh District, an unskilled labourer was able to earn as much as ten annas per day. The Electrification Scheme of the G.I.P. Railway up to Igatpuri, the Railway Workshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon, the Government Central Distillery and the Security Printing Press at Nasik Road, the ginning and pressing factories at Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satana, the bidi making industry at Sinnar and Nasik and the gold and silver thread industry at Yeola provided as usual ample scope for employment for a large number of ordinary labourers in this Division, but trade depression caused a good deal of unemployment among casual and non-mill labour in the Sholapur District.

In the Southern Division the average daily wages earned by unskilled labourers decreased by 2 per cent. in urban areas and increased by 5 per cent. in rural areas. In the Ratnagiri District, an ordinary labourer was able to demand and secure as much as a rupee for a day's work. As no new construction

works were undertaken by the Tata Company in the Kolaba District during the year, there was no large demand for ordinary labour in that district. There was, however, scope for employment for labour in the Belgaum District especially at Bail Hongal in the cotton season and in the forests and the manganese mines in the Khanapur Taluka. In the Kanara District, the surplus labour in the below-ghat talukas found ample work in the above-ghat talukas where the supply of labour was not sufficient to meet the demand. Labourers in coast tracts go above-ghat only for a part of the year during the monsoon and return home after the season is over as the above-ghat tracts are malarious and unhealthy. With the introduction of cheap transport services throughout the district, the difficulty of getting labour above-ghats is reported to have almost disappeared.

In Sind, repairs to buildings and houses seriously damaged by the heavy rains of the year and to the banks of the canals which were breached during the floods, and the construction of feeder railway lines and Barrage Works created a big demand for unskilled labour. Consequently, wages generally remained stationary in spite of a fall in the prices of food-stuffs. In the rural areas of the Thar and Parkar District, however, the level of wages paid to ordinary labour showed a tendency to rise. In the Hyderabad District, the ordinary (unskilled) labourer was able to earn as much as a rupee a day. The following table shows the average daily wages of unskilled labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Average Daily Earnings of Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1928		1929	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 13 5	0 8 7	0 13 7	0 9 2
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 2	0 7 10	0 9 7	0 7 9
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 10 0	0 8 2	0 9 9	0 8 7
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 12 7	0 8 9	0 12 11	0 9 6
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 2	0 7 6	0 9 5	0 7 7
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 5	0 9 4	0 12 5	0 9 6
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 10 6	0 8 1	0 10 8	0 8 4
Sind	0 8 0	0 7 3	1 0 5	0 12 4	1 0 2	0 12 6
Presidency including Sind	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 0	0 9 2	0 12 1	0 9 5

Skilled Labour.—In the Northern Division, the average daily wages of the skilled labourer decreased by 5 per cent. in urban areas and by 2 per cent. in rural areas, as compared with the previous year. Depression in trade is reported to have caused some unemployment among skilled workers in this Division. Carpenters were, however, in demand in Godhra in the Panch Mahals District owing to a greater building activity at that centre. In the Central Division the wages paid to skilled labour decreased as compared with the previous year but not to the same extent as in the Northern Division. In certain parts of this Division a skilled labourer could earn as much as Rs. 2 per day. In the Southern Division wages of artisans increased in the rural areas from Rs. 1-2-8 in the previous year to Rs. 1-4-6 during the year under review, while in urban areas they decreased by 3 per cent. There was a considerable demand for skilled labour in the Hyderabad District on account of reconstruction and repair works, and a skilled worker was therefore able to earn as much as Rs. 2-14-0 per day. The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the Presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour :—

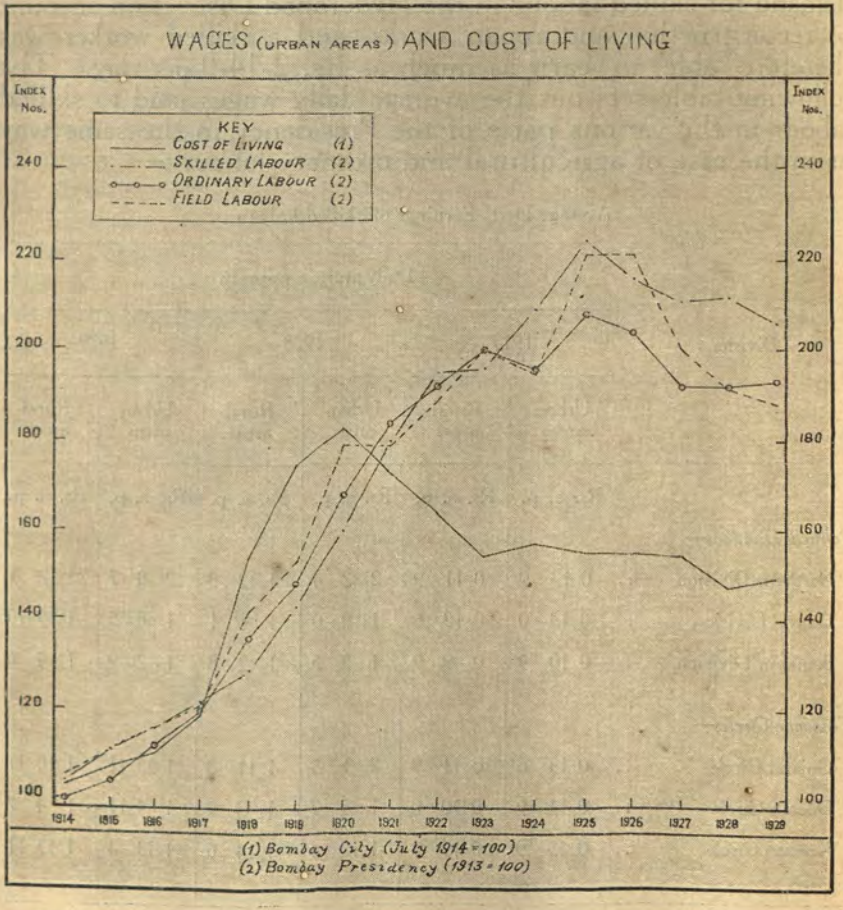
Average Daily Earnings of Skilled Labour

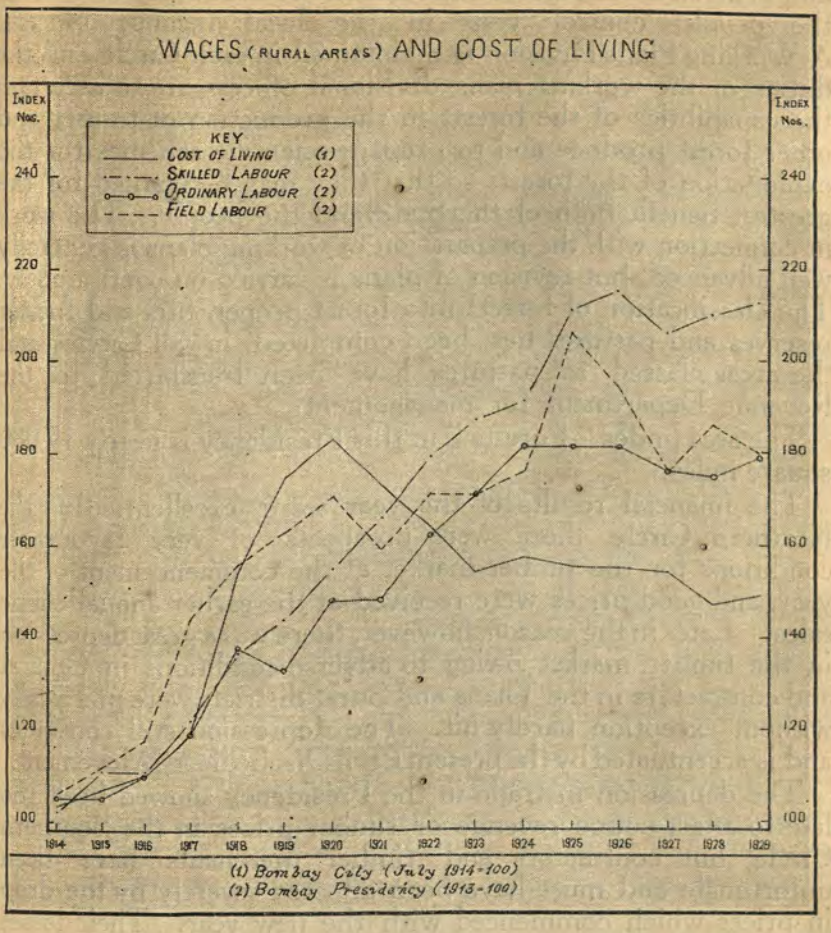
Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1928		1929	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	2 2 4	1 12 8	2 0 7	1 12 1
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 9 0	1 6 1	1 8 5	1 5 10
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 3 5	1 2 8	1 2 9	1 4 6
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	2 1 5	1 11 8	1 15 11	1 10 11
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 5 7	1 3 9	1 4 11	1 4 7
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	1 14 4	1 14 6	1 13 4	1 13 11

Average Daily Earnings of Skilled Labour—*contd.*

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1928		1929	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 10 3	1 7 5	1 9 3	1 7 7
Sind	1 4 6	1 2 0	2 10 5	1 14 9	2 10 1	2 0 0
Presidency including Sind .	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 13 2	1 8 8	1 12 4	1 9 1

The movements of wages and prices dealt with in the first paragraph of this note are graphically illustrated in the charts shown below.





FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full powers in all professional operations of technical forestry; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder

and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced, but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management.

The area under " Forests " in this Presidency is nearly 15,000 square miles.

The financial results of the year were excellent. In the Northern Circle there were prospects of very favourable conditions for the timber market at the commencement of the year, and good prices were received at the earlier annual coupe sales. Later in the season, however, there was a great depression in the timber market owing to adverse conditions in Gujarat and contractors in the Thana and Surat districts were practically without exception hardly hit. The depression still continues and is accentuated by the present Civil Disobedience Movement.

The depression in trade in the Presidency showed itself too late to affect coupe revenue or timber prices in the Southern Circle, but contractors and timber merchants have been unfortunate and must have been affected severely by the drop in prices which commenced with the new year. Their losses will naturally be reflected in the revenue of the Department during the coming year and the outlook for the future is far from encouraging.

The outstanding feature of the year was that the gross revenue rose by Rs. 5,97,000 to Rs. 79·73 lakhs over the figure of the previous year and by Rs. 5,29,000 over the average of the preceding five years. The surplus of the year also shows an increase of Rs. 5,56,000 compared with that of the previous year and of Rs. 4,98,000 compared with the average of the previous quinquennium. Thus, the financial results of the year 1929-30 were better than those of any previous year with the exception of the boom year 1918-19 during which the gross revenue and surplus were respectively Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 37 lakhs. The increase in both the gross revenue and surplus

was shared by the Northern, Central and Southern Circles but was partly counterbalanced by a small decrease in the Sind Circle. The expenditure increased from Rs. 42·70 lakhs to Rs. 43·10 lakhs.

Communications.—Construction work was in progress on 194 miles of new roads, and repairs were carried out on 1,394 miles of old roads. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 2·70 lakhs as against a total of Rs. 2·45 lakhs in the previous year.

The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 96,500 as against Rs. 1·13 lakhs in the previous year.

Forest Offences.—There was an increase of 406 in the total number of offences against Forest Laws—all Circles except the Sind Circle contributing thereto.

The number of offences under "unauthorized fellings" increased in all Circles except in the Sind Circle. The increase in the North Thana and Kolaba Divisions is attributed to the suspension of communal punishment for illicit cuttings.

Ever since the suspension of this form of punishment, there has been a continual rise in the number of offences in the North Thana Division as is evident from the fact that the number has risen from 406 in 1926-27 to 814 in 1929-30. The Conservator of Forests, N. C., points to the urgent necessity of reintroducing communal punishment for illicit cuttings if extensive looting of the forests is to be effectively checked.

The increase under "other offences" is due mainly to greater vigilance and promptness on the part of forest subordinates, which resulted in the detection of a larger number of offences under transit and game rules.

Out of 21,530 offences 17,183 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1·50 lakhs was recovered in 16,767 cases, the average per case being Rs. 8·9 as compared with Rs. 9·3 in the previous year. Offenders in 416 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,640 or 15 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

There has been an increase both in the number of fires and the acreage burnt in the Northern Circle and Central Circle. Owing to low rainfall and the early termination of the monsoon, the forests were unusually dry last season and this accounts to some extent for the intensity of fires during the year.

In the Southern Circle the greater part of the forests was in an inflammable condition until the commencement of the rains, as the usual thunder showers occurred only in very few localities.

Both the number of fires and the area burnt decreased in the Sind Circle. The decrease was mainly due to the abnormal inundation and heavy rains.

Protection from cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,608	10·79
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	298	2·00
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year	9,572	64·22
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year	15	0·10
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	3,411	22·89
Total ..	14,904	100·00

The period of closure in Thana forests was reduced as an experimental measure from 10 to 5 years. The area open to grazing was 87 per cent. of the total forest area and was sufficient everywhere.

Nearly 2,451,000 cattle were admitted to grazing in the forest lands, during the year, as against 2,496,000 in the previous year. About 109,000 animals were impounded for unauthorised grazing in open and closed forests and about 534,000 were allowed free.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to about Rs. 5·72 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·37 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates for the year under report being Rs. 23·22 lakhs.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cattle grazed in the Central and Sind Circles. The decrease in the Central Circle is attributed mainly to the recent increase in the rate of grazing fee for non-forest village cattle. The decrease in the Sind Circle is due to the high inundation and heavy rains providing plentiful grass outside forest.

Sylviculture.—The general progress of areas under artificial regeneration was satisfactory except in the Mandvi Range of the Surat Division and in some of the older plantations in the Kanara, Northern and Eastern Divisions. While late fires caused considerable damage in Mandvi and Kanara, the prevention of late fires by early burning for a period of years is reported to have affected the teak plantations in E. D. Kanara adversely. Early burning not only causes a certain amount of damage to the teak plants themselves, but by eliminating junglewoods, undergrowth and bamboos encourages the growth

of grass and impoverishes the soil and renders the plantations much more susceptible to fires in subsequent years.

Reproduction by coppice was satisfactory in all the Divisions except East Nasik where coppice regeneration was weak. Seedling reproduction was normal except in the Karachi Division owing to the partial failure of the babul (Acacia arabica) pod crop. Regeneration from seed is very precarious owing to several factors such as drought, fire, poor soil, scanty rainfall, suppression by grass and weeds, unrestricted grazing, etc. The monsoons frequently open with a very promising crop of seedlings but with seasonal and other changes casualties occur and by the end of the year there is not a very appreciable addition to the stock of growing trees.

The progress of natural regeneration in the sandal bearing areas in the Satara, N. D. Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions continued to be satisfactory.

Exploitation.—During the year 3,856,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandal-wood worth about Rs. 1,72,500 and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 10,000.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1929-30 was :—

	Rs.
Major Produce	
(1) Timber—4,752,000 cubic feet, valued at ..	29,85,000
(2) Fuel—34,837,000 cubic feet, valued at ..	6,69,500
Minor Produce	
(3) Bamboos—valued at	1,67,000
(4) Grass and Grazing—valued at	8,49,000
(5) Other minor produce—valued at about ..	2,12,000
Making a total for minor produce of ..	12,28,000

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during 1929-30 was :—

	Cubic feet
Timber	6,605,000
Fuel	45,285,000

The total expenditure on the management of State Forests was Rs. 18,33,000 as against Rs. 18,61,500 in the previous year. The decrease was due to less expenditure on communications and buildings in the Central and Southern Circles and on departmental operations in the Central and Sind Circles.

Famine Grass Operations.—Famine fodder operations were continued in the Panch Mahals and North Thana Divisions.

The year under report is the last year of the nine-year monopol contract. The total quantity of grass supplied by the contractors was 93·34 lakhs lbs. Some of the new and old grass from the Godhra, Dohad and Palghar Storage Depots was sold at rates varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. About 26,000 lbs. of damaged grass were written off. The quantity of grass on hand at the close of the year at the three storage depots mentioned above was 333·71 lakhs lbs.

Forest Advisory Committees.—The result of the year's working showed that these Committees were to some extent useful in that they served to remove misunderstandings due to ignorance on the part of some non-official members regarding the existing rules or orders concerning the privileges and concessions already granted to the public.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The process of consolidation of the Movement was carried still further during the year and in spite of the slight increase in the figure for overdues it may be confidently asserted that, as the result of the vigorous steps taken during the last two or three years, many bad societies and improvident members have been eliminated. The process will have to continue for some time more, but the policy has already begun to show its result in a higher standard of management. Better managing committees are being returned to power and they are showing more and more care in making loans and in punctually recovering dues. The figures show an all-round increase in the number of societies, members and working capital. The number of societies on 31st March 1930 was 5,734 as compared with 5,472 the previous year. The membership increased from 5,48,634 to 5,75,616 and the working capital from Rs. 1,191 lakhs to Rs. 1,281 lakhs. The percentage of owned capital to total working capital in the Movement increased from 60·6 to 62 during the year. The detailed figures of the owned capital are:—Share Capital—Rs. 166 lakhs, Members Deposits—Rs. 536 lakhs, Reserve Fund—Rs. 93 lakhs, a total of Rs. 795 lakhs out of a total working capital in the Movement of Rs. 1,281 lakhs.

The season on the whole was an unfavourable one, particularly in view of the series of disastrous floods which Sind experienced during the year. The prices of agricultural produce throughout the Presidency including Sind, particularly those of the money crops—cotton, groundnut and tobacco—continued to be very low, and this fact had a very bad effect on the general economic

position of the cultivators and was also reflected in the poor standard of recovery of the societies' dues. The cultivators lost about 20 to 30 per cent. in money value as compared with the previous year owing to the prevailing low prices for agricultural produce.

The number of agricultural credit societies rose from 4,317 to 4,526 showing an increase of 209. The number of members and working capital rose from 2,62,569 to 2,65,325 and Rs. 349 lakhs to Rs. 387 lakhs respectively. The reserve fund was further strengthened by over Rs. 9 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 55½ lakhs. The member deposits showed an increase of Rs. 79,000 and the share capital increased by about Rs. 4¼ lakhs. These figures indicate a general all-round progress and the addition to the reserve fund and share capital is particularly welcome. The agricultural credit side now depends for its outside capital on external sources only to the extent of about 60 per cent. of its requirements. By the general adoption of the share system byelaws the owned capital will go on automatically showing a substantial increase every year, thus making the Movement more and more self-reliant and independent of outside resources. Progress in the Surat and Broach areas was fairly good, but Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals are causing anxiety as regards repayments. During the year there has been a net increase of only 22 societies and for some time to come very few new commitments will be undertaken in Gujarat. In the Bombay Division there was a net increase of 97 societies. There is a very good field for the organisation of new societies in Thana and parts of the Nasik District. The rainfall there is good, the people are industrious, and if provision is made for careful supervision from the beginning, new societies would work very well. So far the experience of the new societies registered during the last two years in the Bhivandi and Wada Talukas has been very encouraging. The problem of the District Central Bank at Nasik, however, continues to present difficulties. The two Khandesh Districts constitute a very satisfactory area for further development. During the year there was a net increase of 15 societies, bringing the total in the division to 803. In the Central Division the figures show progress as regards every item. New development has taken place only in carefully selected parts of the dry tract area of the Nagar District. The standard of management is also improving with systematized supervision and even societies which were once thought to be absolutely hopeless have shown improvement under constant supervision and tactful handling. In the Belgaum

Division the Belgaum and Satara Districts show a very promising field for further development. In the Belgaum District it has become necessary to take up the problem of splitting up the very big societies and the result has been wholly good. In the Southern Division the Dharwar District is almost as fully developed as it could ever be. The Bijapur District, excepting in small patches where there are special irrigation facilities, is an unpromising area and the only thing to be done is to keep the existing societies at a high pitch of efficiency.

The amount of unauthorized arrears for the whole province was Rs. 98 lakhs out of Rs. 311 lakhs due for repayment during the year as compared with Rs. 95 lakhs out of Rs. 318 lakhs due for repayment during the last year. The percentage for the whole province showed a slight increase of 1 per cent. over the last year's percentage of 30. A notable reduction in overdues was shown by the Khandesh Districts. In the East Khandesh District the overdues went down from 20 to 18 and in West Khandesh from 17 to 14, a result achieved in spite of the prevalent low prices of groundnut and cotton which are the two principal kharif crops. In the Poona and Nagar Districts the percentage of overdues was 66 and 70 as compared with 62 and 72 last year. In the canal areas of Nira, Godavari and Pravara, the figures of outstandings showed reduction to the extent of over Rs. 2 lakhs. On the Nira Canal the total outstandings were reduced from Rs. 19·4 lakhs to Rs. 18·2 lakhs. In all the three areas very little new finance is being given. The three Land Mortgage Banks at Dharwar, Broach and Pachora did a certain amount of business during the year, chiefly towards the close of the year.

The number of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies was 253 as compared with 251 last year. The progress on this side of the Movement is entirely dependent on the additional superior staff, particularly Agricultural Organisers, which may be available for initiating and supervising this kind of activity. The most important Agricultural Non-Credit Societies continue to be those for the sale of the produce of the agriculturists. There are 56 such societies, the Gadag and Hubli Cotton Sale Societies being the biggest. The 25 Cotton Sale Societies in the whole of the Presidency sold 252,518 maunds of cotton and realized Rs. 45⅓ lakhs. There are five Purchase and Sale Unions, two in Khandesh, two in the Central Division and one in the Nasik District. The West Khandesh District Union was able to secure a sale business of nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs. It is now able, by means of arrangements with some mills, weaving societies, and the Provincial Bank and its Branches, to supply

almost all the requirements of the agriculturists. Of the Machinery and Implement Societies, the Haveli Taluka Machinery and Implement Society in the Poona District was registered during the year. It has commenced work with the installation of a power-crusher run by an oil engine at Nanded. The Society has worked satisfactorily and earned a commission of Rs. 1,613. The Yalvigi Waddars' Land Improvement Society during the period of five years of its existence has brought under cultivation 186 acres out of 210 acres given to it by Government. The rest is not cultivable. There are 13 Fencing Societies and the total area under the scheme is 8,677 acres. A total length of about 44,000 yards of wall and wire fencing has been put up at a total cost of about Rs. 46,000.

Of the Cattle Breeding Societies, the Sidennur Cattle Breeding Society is the best. The Society has 127 good cows and two Amrut Mahal premium bulls. Owing to financial stringency, fresh registration of Taluka Development Associations has been practically stopped. Only two Associations were registered during the year bringing the total number of Associations in the whole Presidency to 80.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank continues to be the best managed institution in the financial structure of the Movement. Five new branches were opened during the year and all of them have made a promising start. The Bank has now 27 branches and finances 1,295 societies. The Branches are primarily intended for service to the local societies, tapping local resources being a secondary object. It is interesting to note, however, that the deposits held by all the branches at the close of the year stood at Rs. 29·8 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 3·4 lakhs over last year's figures. There were 19 District Central Co-operative Banks, the same as last year. The working capital increased from Rs. 265 lakhs to Rs. 284 lakhs. The Reserve Fund rose from Rs. 4·41 lakhs to Rs. 5·38 lakhs. Sind now has a separate District Bank for each District except Upper Sind Frontier and the Sind Central Bank of Karachi functions as the apex Bank for Sind. The Surat and Broach Central Banks have very properly been trying to open branches at Taluka towns in order to tap the resources of the towns and at the same time afford adequate facilities to the societies. The Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank continues to prosper. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank has opened two more Branches, one at Lonavla and the other at Deccan Gymkhana. The Karnatak Central Bank is now being well managed.

The number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 535 to 580. Out of these 76 are fully fledged Urban Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000. The working capital has increased from Rs. 249 lakhs to Rs. 282 lakhs. Urban Banking in the Presidency has been very well developed and there is an Urban Bank in almost all the Taluka towns and even in the larger villages.

There has been no change in the Consumer's Movement. The number of societies on 31st March was 36. Only a very few stores worked satisfactorily. The number of Housing Societies rose from 56 to 67. Co-operative Housing activity is mainly concentrated at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad. The Producers' Movement is not flourishing. There were six more cancellations during the year and the total number of societies of this class is now 21. Even the outlook for the weavers' societies also is not very hopeful but everything possible is being done for them in collaboration with the Department of Industries.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and its Branches are doing the best with their limited income. The greatest problem before the Institute continues to be that of finance. The three co-operative schools at Surat, Poona and Dharwar continue to do good work, though they involve a great strain on the finances of the Institute.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Ten public gardens, two bandstands and twenty-five public recreation and play grounds were maintained during the year. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens during the year was 1,944,000 against 2,321,000 in the previous year, a decrease of 377,000 which was due to communal troubles, and mill and railway strikes and other labour unrest in the City. The gardens were closed completely for eight days and partially for seven days in May 1929 as the Military Camp of the 9th Jat Regiment was stationed there during the riots. During the year, 134 Band performances and 21 concerts of Indian Music, including two concerts of Marathi Ballads and Lyrical Songs were given at several places.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—These gardens are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.

There was an appreciable increase of Rs. 2,520 in the sale of plants over the previous year. The income realised from the sale of fruit was Rs. 2,260. Receipts from the sale of seeds fell from Rs. 3,940 to 3,450. Total receipts were Rs. 23,200 as against Rs. 19,200 for the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,650 as against Rs. 21,000 in the preceding year.

The Bund garden which adjoins the river attracts crowds of visitors particularly during the monsoon. Its receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,340 and 2,975 respectively.

The Society celebrated its Annual Flower Show on the 12th September 1930. The entries were 25 per cent. better than in the previous three years.

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRIES

NORTHERN DIVISION.—In Ahmedabad there were 195 factories on 1st August 1929, and forty-eight new factories were added and nine were struck off the register during the year, leaving 234 at the close of the year. The working conditions in the mills as compared with the previous year was good. In spite of the world wide depression, the textile industry of Ahmedabad passed through a period of active progress.

Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties and the other (New Shorrock Mill) is in a flourishing condition.

In Borsad there is a cottage industry of hand spinning and weaving carried on by one of the backward classes. There are 32 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District most of which are situated in Thasra and Anand Talukas. Out of these 2 at Thasra and 3 at Dakore did not work during the year for want of sufficient cotton. The match factory at Umreth sustained a loss of Rs. 15,000 due to fire but it is still working. The Hume Pipe factory at Anand has ceased business.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. Groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. But the working of factories and presses was moderate throughout the year. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. The Manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua continued to work, but business was rather slack owing to the depression in the world market.

In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the District. There are 36 ginning factories and 12 presses in the District. All except 8 worked for about 2 to 3 months. The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness on the whole.

In Surat cotton is the principal product, and 31 ginning factories, 15 presses and 1 mill worked during the year. The number of spinning wheels and hand weaving looms greatly

increased owing to propaganda in favour of khaddar. The local silk and embroidery business is declining owing to the agitation against other than purely indigenous articles of manufacture. The chief exports of the District were grass, timber, bricks, fire-wood, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi Talukas as usual.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the District) of the value of about Rs. 60 lakhs was exported, exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs. Other articles of export in that District were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, plaintains, betel leaves, saris and woollen cloth. Bassein exported vegetables worth Rs. 5½ lakhs to Bombay as against Rs. 3 lakhs during the preceding year. The workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures iron accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers continued to work as usual. The number of handlooms at Bhiwandi continued at 3,000 employing 7,000 workmen. The Raymond woollen mills in Thana manufactured woollen cloth and exported it to Bombay and other trade centres of the value of more than Rs. 12½ lakhs. The bone mills at Thana and Kalwa continued to give ample employment to labourers of depressed classes.

Central Division.—There was general trade depression throughout the year. The decline in cotton prices resulted in a diminution of the average area under cotton, specially noticeable in East Khandesh and the agriculturists are gradually taking to other crops, especially food grains. The cultivation of groundnut has recently increased very appreciably in the Khandesh especially in East Khandesh and the fact that there were 23 oil Mills working during the year in Jalgaon, Bhusaval and Yawal Talukas and one each at Dharangaon and Chalisgaon indicates that the cultivation of groundnut is becoming very popular.

The two spinning and weaving mills at Jalgaon and Amalner and one in Chalisgaon continued to work in the year.

The new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia was working well.

In Barsi there are three Spinning and Weaving Mills of which two have not yet started weaving owing to lack of capital. As regards the mills at Sholapur the Collector observes :—

"Though the local mills have managed to carry on working yet owing to trade and political conditions stocks of cloth have

been piling up and unless improvement of sales occurs in the near future production will have to be cut down either by working short time or by reduction of labour."

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate at Harigaon in the Ahmednagar District made fair progress and is manufacturing sugar of a superior sort.

The main product of the Satara District is the groundnut crop which grows in great profusion in the Southern part of the District and is largely exported to Bombay. About Rs. three lakhs worth of groundnut was exported from Patan Taluka during the year.

The agricultural implements works of Messrs. Cooper Bros. at Satara Road and the Iron Factory of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. at Kirloskarwadi continued to work but competition with factories more advantageously situated in respect of iron and coal deposits is severe.

The manufacture of silk and lace cloth was carried on to some extent in Poona while one factory equipped with the latest machinery produced brass and white metal utensils on a very large scale at the same place. The Glass Factory at Talegaon Dabhade, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Printing Press at Malavali, the carpet Factory at Kune, the Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekarwadi near Sholapur and the Ogale Glass Works near the Karad Railway Station continued to work as before.

Southern Division.—The condition of trade in general was unsatisfactory. Owing to unfavourable rains and the general slump, trade in cotton suffered considerably. The large mills at Gokak Falls had a bad year due to the combined effects of a poor outturn of the cotton crop and reduction in the demand for its yarn. Two cotton ginning factories closed down at Saundatti and the third had hardly enough work to keep it going for a month. The Hubli Mills however had sufficient work during the whole of the season.

The handloom industry in the Bijapur District had a lean year and, like many other cottage industries, this industry, which is the mainstay of the large weaving population in that district, was seriously hit by the boycott carried on by the Congress. The weavers in Bijapur could not adapt the rough indigenous yarn for the manufacture of saris and cholis. The looms in Ratnagiri had less work than in the preceding year. The looms in Dharwar and Belgaum, however, had a normal year.

The salt trade at Panvel was normal but it declined in Pen, Uran and Sanikatta.

Building stones from Badami and limestone from Bagalkot continued to be much in demand.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel had again a good year and so did the copper and brass industry at Hubli.

The Bharat tile factory at Mora in the Uran Mahal had an output of 10 lakhs of coloured and patterned tiles and the tile factory at Guramwad in the Ratnagiri. Collectorate had a fair year. The nib factory at Malvan produced nibs worth about Rs. 1,800.

The fishing industry continued to do well on the coast and the Kolaba fishermen particularly had a good year.

Trade in pulses and cereals slackened on account of the continued fall in prices.

Bombay Suburban Division.—The general depression in trade and industries remained nearly the same as last year and no new industry was started. The principal trade and industries in the district are :—

(1) The Match factories at Santa Cruz, Andheri; Borivli, Kurla, Ghatkoper and Ambernath.
(2) Two Textile Mills at Kurla.
(3) Dyeing factories at Chembur, Kurla and Vikhroli.
(4) Two Litho Printing Presses at Ghatkoper.
(5) Aluminium and Silver vessels factory at Vile Parle.
(6) Bone Crushing Factory at Vikhroli.
(7) Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works, Ambernath.
(8) Salt Work at Bhandup.
(9) Braithwait Pipes Work at Mulund.
(10) Stone quarries at Malavni and Akurli.

Though the District affords rich facilities for industrial purposes, these industries were not in as flourishing a state as might be expected owing to the general depression in trade. The limestone business, one of the premier industries of the district owing to the existence of big lime stone quarries, also declined appreciably due not only to the decline in building and Development Department Reclamation activities but also due to the quarries themselves becoming more and more worked out.

The Ambernath Industrial Area showed no signs of development.

Sind.—The local trade fared no better than last year on account of failure of crops, fall in prices and the tightness of the money market.

As regards the industrial life of the people, while a few more rice husking factories were opened in the Larkana and Thar Parkar districts, some of the cotton ginning factories in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which contain a large cotton growing areas, remained closed owing to the cotton crop being damaged by floods, locusts and frost during the year. In the Thar Parkar district the out-put of the working factories was, however, greater than in the previous year owing to the fact that the previous year's stocks were also ginned during the current year. The business done was not productive on account of the fall in prices. The wheat grinding and oil pressing factories did fairly well, and the sugar cane pressing industry which is carried on on a small scale functioned as usual.

The small indigenous cloth industry received some impetus on account of the Swadeshi movement but it is not likely to thrive until the methods of production are radically changed. A weaving school was started at Hala in the Hyderabad district under the guidance of the Director of Industries and is doing good work. A teaching class was also opened in the Larkana district to encourage this industry. The silk cloth industry at Rohri in the Sukkur district is not in a prosperous condition on account of the " boycott " movement which is concentrating its attention on the production and sale of Khadhar cloth. The coarse woollen cloth maintained its position. The trade in blankets of this material was brisker during the year owing to large supplies being purchased for distribution among people rendered destitute in the last year's floods.

The dyeing industry went on as usual and it is proposed to start a dyeing school at Tando Allahyar in the Hyderabad district to teach improved methods to workers. The Director of Industries also proposed to send some demonstrators to the desert tract in the Thar Parkar district to promote the industries of dyeing, weaving and printing.

Other minor industries connected with " pan " grass for mats, metal works and soap manufacture continued as usual. The industry of weaving silken lungis at Tatta in the Karachi District is gradually declining as this article of dress is going out of fashion although the Weavers' Co-operative Society is endeavouring to keep the industry alive. Public Motor services have spread all over the Province. They have become very popular with the people and have facilitated and speeded up travelling to a considerable extent.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The activities of the Department increased during the year with the creation of two appointments of Industrial Chemist and Industrial Engineer. The Commercial and Industrial Intelligence branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful.

Development of Industries.—The trade depression continued unabated and the Textile Industry especially passed through a very bad time during the year. Out of the 219 mills in the Bombay Presidency 81 are located in the Island of Bombay. The strike in Bombay which had been settled in 1928 broke out again in 1929 and the mills were idle for 210 days in the year, the number of workmen on strike being 125,000. The industry suffered during the year from foreign competition especially Japanese, the Bombay mills being more affected than those up-country.

The condition of the Woollen Industry was unsatisfactory. In 1920 there were five woollen mills in this Presidency with a paid-up capital of approximately Rs. 1·44 crores. At the beginning of the year 1929 there were only three. During the year under report one of them with a paid-up capital of Rs. 13 lakhs, stopped working.

There is only one sugar factory in the Presidency and it worked at a loss during the year.

Sugar, both crystallised and molasses, to the extent of Rs. 7·64 crores was imported into Bombay and 64,000 acres of land are under sugar-cane cultivation. There can be little doubt that there is a very great field for the sugar industry in the Presidency but foreign competition is extremely keen. The increase in the import duty on sugar from Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. to Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. may help the industry to expand.

During the year there were three paper mills working in this Presidency with an output of 2,167 tons of paper valued at approximately Rs. 8 lakhs. This production increased by 50 per cent. during the year.

Engineering concerns, specially those engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, did well during the year and there were some extensions.

The Match Industry helped by the import duty is now firmly established. There are 16 factories in the Presidency and the industry as a whole did fairly well.

During the year 1929, 134 new concerns started working, including 10 cotton mills, 37 cotton gins, six cotton presses,

nine oil mills, two hosiery concerns, seven rice mills and two tile manufacturing concerns.

Despite the fact that there was a general trade slump, during the year under review, a number of new companies were floated. Ten of these were in connection with cotton mills with an authorised capital of Rs. 1·18 crores; one in connection with cotton gin and press with authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs; one in connection with tanneries with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs; and six in connection with cinema films with an authorised capital of Rs. 34·5 lakhs, making a total authorised capital of Rs. 1·7 crores.

Chemical Industry.—The opinion at present held by some people is that many of the fine chemicals and their products are required in India in such small quantities that it will not be practicable to establish factories for their manufacture in India. The investigation carried out by this Department has revealed that this is not altogether correct. Manufacturing cost have been worked out and the Department has come to the conclusion that many of the chemicals now imported can be manufactured in India at competitive prices.

Cottage Industries.—The Department of Industries continued to help the Hand Weaving Industry, which is the premier cottage industry of this Presidency, by means of its weaving schools and demonstrations. Similarly, dyers and calico printers as well as weavers were helped in adopting improved methods through demonstrations. Government also sanctioned the following new schemes during the year :—

(*a*) One additional Dyeing Demonstration.
(*b*) Two Weaving Schools and two Weaving Demonstrations for Sind.
(*c*) One Central Hand Weaving Institute.

During the year under review the Department had under its control 8 Weaving Schools intended for *bona fide* weavers.

The work of organising the Weaving Branch in Sind was taken in hand in October 1929. It was found that practically no hand weavers in Sind were acquainted with fly shuttle looms and that Susi and Khes were the chief varieties of cloth which the local weavers could make. The demand for these varieties of cloth is daily decreasing. It was, therefore, considered necessary not only to introduce the fly shuttle looms but also to teach the weavers new designs and patterns of cloths.

A Weaving School exclusively for agriculturists was run at Balganur, District Dharwar, during the year under review and it has become a popular institution amongst the cultivating

class. The chief aim of this school is to train agriculturists in hand weaving by modern methods and thereby to encourage hand weaving as a part-time occupation. The Weaving School at Broach was converted into a weaving school for agriculturists in the Northern Division.

In addition to the abovementioned weaving schools, the Department had under its control 11 Weaving Demonstrations. These are also peripatetic institutions and were held at different places in the Presidency and Sind during the year under report with a view to demonstrate the use of fly shuttle looms and other improved appliances. Each Demonstration is equipped with two fly shuttle looms on one of which the Demonstrator himself works and demonstrates modern methods in hand weaving while on the other he gives practice to weavers attending the Demonstration.

Scholarships.—A special scholarship , was awarded to Mr. R. N. Bankapur for the study of textile manufacture in the College of Technology, Manchester. One of the scholars who was given a special scholarship in Electrical Engineering in 1926, returned to India in 1929 after completing the training. The other scholar obtained permission to stay in England for a further period of two years to enable him to carry out research in the Laboratory of the International Standard Electrical Corporation, Hendon.

Three new scholarships for research work in Chemistry tenable in India were awarded during the year. Out of these, two scholars joined the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, and one the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The three scholarships granted in 1928 were extended for another year. The scholarship of one scholar granted in 1927 was further extended for the third year.

Two new scholarships for practical training in Electrical Engineering were awarded during the year.

The expenditure incurred by the Department during the financial year 1929-30 was Rs. 1,05,900 as against Rs. 77,600 in the preceding year. Receipts from the sale of cloth produced at the various weaving schools and demonstrations of the Department amounted to about Rs. 4,300. The net expenditure of the Department for 1929-30 was, therefore about Rs. 1,01,600.

THE FACTORIES ACT

There were in all 1,751 factories subject to the control of the Act during the year against 1,661 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5·4 per cent. The number of factories which

worked was 1,543 as compared with 1,498 in the preceding year. Of these 749 were perennial and 794 were seasonal concerns. 225 of the perennial and 669 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The increase in the number of factories has been accompanied by an increase in the number of operatives. The number employed in all industries, as ascertained from the annual returns, was 366,029 as against 356,083 last year. The number of operatives employed in the cotton industry alone was 232,087. This figure is an increase of nearly 13,000 over last year's figure but the increase has been somewhat unevenly distributed over the various centres. The Bombay mills returned a total of 118,368, a considerable falling off from the figure of two years ago. Strikes, the prevailing depression and the introduction of more efficient methods in the mills have led to a reduction in the number of hands employed. In the Ahmedabad mills there were 8,100 more persons than in the previous year, in Sholapur 2,500, while Poona, Dharwar and the two Khandeshes recorded small increases. About a half of the increase reported from Ahmedabad was due to the erection of new mills or to extensions in others. The other half was due to the extra persons employed there on the night shifts worked in several mills during the strike period in Bombay.

Employment of Women and Children.—The total number of women employed in factories was 74,924 against 75,092 in the preceding year. Of these 27,741 were employed in Bombay City, the remaining 47,183 in the mofussil. The number of children employed was 4,527 against 5,183 in 1928. In Bombay City there were only 56 children while in the mofussil there were 4,471. Thus the Bombay mills have practically ceased to employ children whilst the number employed in the Ahmedabad mills would probably have been again reduced had it not been for the night shifts in the mills. The double employment evil has, to all intents and purposes, been stamped out of Ahmedabad but considerable vigilance by the Certifying Surgeon is necessary to prevent it again becoming a serious factor in the employment of children.

Sanitation and Ventilation.—Inspectors have reported a general compliance with the statutory annual limewashing and improved cleanliness in the factories and compounds. A very large proportion of the Ahmedabad mills have rebuilt their latrine accommodation in recent years to improved design. The supply of drinking water was well maintained and distributing methods improved in several seasonal factories.

Considerable progress has also been recorded in regard to ventilation. In two of the Ahmedabad mills reported last year as having made improvements, the ventilating and cooling plants were removed owing to financial disputes but in 12 more mills ventilation has been improved during the year either by the installation of expensive systems or by improvements in the fans, cooling chambers or distributing ducts. An additional mill in Sholapur has installed an efficient ventilating and cooling apparatus.

Several of the mills in Bombay have fitted conical diffusers to a special type of ventilating and humidifying apparatus with appreciable benefit to the operatives. Ventilation in several departments of the mills has also been improved. Bombay has suffered considerably from the strikes of the last two years and progress has undoubtedly been hindered thereby. The experiment with loom punkahs has twice been stopped by the dislocation caused by the strikes but it is hoped that in this year some definite information in this direction will be obtained. The mill concerned has spent about Rs. 2,000 to assist the Department to carry out the tests. A few mills have provided loom fans on a fairly extensive scale. Working conditions in the sizing rooms of mills have been bettered by the hooding of the cylinders and the provision of exhaust fans. Several of the Bombay mills have in the past adopted this system whilst others have promised to do so when the financial situation is easier. Improvements in several dyeing departments may also be recorded.

Accidents.—There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents as well as in the number of persons injured. The Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay were mainly responsible for a large number of accidents. The total number of persons injured in the year 1929 was 6,282 against 4,518 in 1928. Of these 51 cases were fatal, 1,421 serious and 4,810 resulted in minor injuries. The accident rate per 100 persons employed for the whole Presidency was 1·72. The accident rate in the Railway Workshops in the Town and Island of Bombay was considerably higher than in other concerns, and if these accidents and the number of persons employed in them are deducted from the figures the average accident rate for the remainder of the factories is reduced to ·94. The Workmen's Compensation Act has undoubtedly led to an increase in reported accidents. Workpeople are more careful to report minor injuries while shop foremen find it expedient to place trivially injured persons on the sick list with medical treatment rather than be

faced later on by minute enquiries in the event of a claim under the Act.

The textile machinery accident rate in Bombay is now about half of that in Britain. "Accidents could be reduced by propaganda on Safety First lines" says the Report, "and it is very satisfactory to record that the G.I.P. Railway has decided to introduce the principles of this movement". Safety Committees will be set up with local area committees on which representatives of each of the various departments will sit. The committees will encourage and receive suggestions for the prevention of accidents, will also warn workers against unsafe practices, eliminate dangerous conditions, arrange for periodical inspections, consider breaches of safety rules and suggestions made by workers. Educative efforts on Safety First lines will be encouraged whilst competent men will be selected to lecture on the various aspects of safety. Cinema and lantern displays will be arranged and accidents analysed and classified and the workers furnished with facts and figures. Workers conspicuous in Safety First work will be recognised and rewarded. It is hoped that this organisation will shortly function and that the accident rate will be reduced.

Welfare Work.—The Report records the progress of welfare work in the several factories. The passing of the Maternity Benefit Act by the Legislative Council and the deputing of responsibilities under it to the Factory Inspectors was a notable feature of the year.

Discussing the question of absenteeism, the Report says: "The relation between absenteeism and malaria has never, so far as is known, been worked out in the textile industry in Bombay and one is apt to forget that malaria has a very serious effect on efficiency. On the other hand, however, absence is often credited to malaria when, due to other causes." An investigation in the Sholapur Mill revealed that 31 per cent. of the hands exhibited a history of malaria, and the mill authorities intend to tackle the problem systematically. The incidence in Bombay would probably be higher. Until therefore, malaria is stamped out of the Island of Bombay, it is obvious that sustained efforts by mill doctors would have a beneficial result, would lessen absenteeism, reduce the migrations to the mofussil and generally increase efficiency.

Prosecutions.—The Factory Department instituted 475 prosecutions against 66 factories. Convictions were secured in all cases except three. Nine factories were prosecuted for the irregular employment of children and 17 for the irregular

employment of women. These resulted in 15 and 244 convictions respectively.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

The report for the year 1929 showed that returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,618 employees of which 1,565 were in respect of factories; five in respect of mines; three in respect of Tramways; six in respect of Port Trusts and the remaining 39 were in respect of miscellaneous concerns. About 89 per cent. of the factory employers submitted returns which was an improvement over last year's figures, viz. 78 per cent.

The average number of workmen employed daily in factories was 350,204 adults and 5,908 minors; in Mines 12,229 adults and 12 minors; in Tramways 3,682 adults and no minors; in Port Trusts 2,869 adults and three minors. The total number being 368,984 adults and 5,923 minors. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 3,534 of which 53 resulted fatally; 343 in permanent disablement and 3,138 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation paid for all these accidents was Rs. 1,71,965 of which Rs. 43,769 was in respect of fatal accidents; Rs. 78,140 for permanent disablement and Rs. 50,055 were paid for temporary disablement.

There were in all 401 applications for disposal during the year, compared with 329 last year. Of these 152 applications were for distribution of compensation deposited; 55 were in respect of fatal accidents for which compensation not having been deposited, the dependants took action. One hundred and sixty-four applications related to accidents resulting in permanent disablement and 16 to temporary disablement, 11 were for recovery under section 31 of compensation already awarded and the remaining three were of a miscellaneous character.

Sixteen applications were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal, 10 were withdrawn, three were dismissed for non-appearance, four were summarily dismissed, 190 were admitted by the opposite party, two were allowed *ex-parte* and 136 were contested applications, leaving a balance of 40 not disposed of at the end of the year.

Of the 136 contested applications, 31 were allowed in full, 73 allowed in part and the remaining 32 were dismissed.

During the year under report Rs. 2,21,368 were deposited of which Rs. 1,69,628 were in respect of fatal accidents and Rs. 51,740 were for non-fatal accidents. Of this amount about Rs. 1,114 represented compensation deposited in respect of women and persons under a legal disability in whose case,

as for fatal accidents, compensation must be compulsorily deposited and cannot be paid direct by the employer. The balance of Rs. 50,626 in respect of non-fatal cases represented only the amounts deposited with Commissioners and not the whole amount awarded, as compensation in such cases need not be paid through the Commissioners.

The total number of applications for registration to be disposed of during the year was 347 of which 322 were disposed of and 25 were pending at the end of the year. Out of these 322 cases, in 319 agreements were registered as filed without any modification, in two they were registered after some modification and in the remaining case the registration was refused as the compensation agreed upon was found inadequate.

Compensation was awarded in 286 cases as against 248 in the previous year. Six of these were in respect of accidents to minors of which four resulted in permanent disablement and two in death. Of the remaining 280 cases, 11 were in respect of temporary disablement, 114 of permanent disablement and in the remaining 155 cases the accidents resulted fatally.

There was a large increase in the number of applications. Though the number of applications for the deposit of fatal accidents decreased from 55 to 47, the total number of cases relating to fatal accidents and cases of distribution arising from them has risen from 154 to 184. There was, too, a marked increase in the number of cases of permanent disablement, which rose from 114 to 150 and a similar increase in the number of applications for registration of agreements.

Of the 358 cases filed, 288 were filed in the Court of the Commissioner in Bombay and only 70 cases were filed in the Courts of all the other Commissioners.

Though the year under review was more normal than 1928 when there was a six months' stoppage of work in the Bombay Cotton Mills, there was also a strike affecting the Bombay Mills which lasted for about five months from 26th April to 18th September. There was, however, no general stoppage of work and most of the Mills were working but with reduced complements. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases for disposal which constituted a record and for the first time since the Act came into operation exceeded 400.

THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929

The Act came into operation on the 1st July 1929.

The number of factories to which the Act applied was 349. The total number of women to whom the Act applied was 53,309

of whom 1,684 received benefits for actual births. In 16 cases the payment of maternity benefit was made after a woman's death to other persons. The total amount of benefit paid was Rs. 34,663.

Efforts were made to ensure that employers and women employed would be familiar with the main provisions of the Act. The Act and the Rules were distributed gratis to every factory concerned. The majority of women employed in the larger concerns are aware of the main provisions of the Act and they are being treated leniently in the event of any question arising as to the correct interpretation of some sections of the Act.

No prosecutions were instituted under any section. It was found that employers generally readily rectified any cause for complaint.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was, 5,983 as against 5,902 in the previous year. Out of these, 2,561 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department. Five cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given. Ten accidents to boilers, mainly of a minor character, were investigated during the year.

Out of 312 candidates who applied for examination for Certificates of Competency as boiler attendants at Bombay 76 were for 1st class and 236 for 2nd class. The number of candidates actually examined was 49 for 1st class and 191 for 2nd class ; of these 35 were successful in 1st class and 117 in 2nd class. The corresponding number of candidates that applied for examination at Karachi was five for 1st class and 62 for second class out of which the number actually examined was four in 1st class and 61 in 2nd class. Of these two were successful in 1st class and 20 in 2nd class.

The receipts excluding those on account of Boiler attendants' and Engineers' examination fees for the year under report were Rs. 1,37,850 as against Rs. 1,38,000. The small decrease was due to normal variation.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

Bombay can look back on the past year with little regret. Labour troubles in the mills and on the railways upset the industrial machine and though the general strike in the mills which broke out in April was finally settled after the appointment of a Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disputes Act, normal working could only gradually be resumed. The

reinvestigation of the Mill Industry's case for protection from outside competition and the publication of the Hardy Report aroused hopes for the rehabilitation of Bombay's industrial life but 1930 brought with it the menace of civil disobedience and boycott. The civil disobedience campaign was launched in the Bombay Presidency and the disastrous effects on the industrial and commercial activities of the City and Presidency need no recapitulation. If Bombay and India had their own domestic troubles it was the more unfortunate that the present year should have been marked by disturbances and uncertainty in the world centres of trade which could not but react on India. Apart from the spectacular financial disaster in the United States of America in October with its far-spreading results, throughout the period under review there has been going on a painful process of readjustment of the high world prices which had stimulated over-production of nearly every produce commodity. Bombay as a large supplier of produce in the world's markets has suffered with the rest. With such trading conditions it is hardly to be expected that the following record of Bombay's commerce in the past year should show any indication of the much needed trade recovery.

Imports of private merchandise suffered a further setback and declined by Rs. 1½ crore to Rs. 82·65 crores. This was partly due to falling prices and partly to general trade depression. As an example of the former cause sugar may be cited. An increase of 14,000 tons in quantity was accompanied by a fall of Rs. 9·57 lakhs in value. The fall was covered almost entirely by reduced supplies of cotton manufactures. The only important items which showed increases were oils and motor cars, motor cycles, etc. The increase in the former was offset by somewhat larger decrease under metals and ores and that in the latter by the decreases under raw cotton and wool manufactures. The imports of bullion declined further by Rs. 5·81 crores to Rs. 18½ crores.

Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 9 crores, or 11 per cent. Falling prices in a depressed world market were responsible for this heavy decrease which was most marked in the case of seeds and raw cotton. Striking decreases were also noticeable under cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade showed no striking variations from last year's figures. By reason of contracted shipments of manufactured goods the United Kingdom's share fell by 1½ per cent., while that of Japan rose by nearly 1 per cent. owing to her increased shipments. Trade

with the continent of Europe declined by over 1 per cent. on account of smaller takings of raw cotton and seeds, while America's share showed a slight improvement.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay contracted by Rs. 18 crores, or 9 per cent., owing to decreases both in imports and exports. Imports and exports of precious metals also declined by Rs. 7 crores. The disparity in freights referred to in last year's report was removed at the end of that year, but imports of precious metals nevertheless declined by Rs. 5·73 crores as they had less interest for the speculator in India.

The total trade of Bombay Presidency was 244½ crores of rupees, 19¾ crores less than in the previous year. These figures were made up as follows :—

Foreign Trade (private)—

Imports—101 crores 28 lakhs, a decrease of 7 crores 30 lakhs ;

Exports—75 crores 52 lakhs, a decrease of 10 crores 77½ lakhs ; a total foreign trade of 176 crores 80 lakhs, showing a loss of 18 crores 7 lakhs.

Coasting Trade (private)—

Imports—31 crores 7 lakhs, a decrease of 2 crores 40½ lakhs ;

Exports—31 crores 16 lakhs, an increase of 2 crores 18 lakhs ; giving a total coasting trade of 62 crores 24 lakhs, a net decrease of 23 lakhs.

Adding to this figure Government transactions amounting to 5 crores 44 lakhs the total sea-borne trade amounted to 244 crores 48 lakhs, a decrease of 19 crores 74 lakhs.

The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House rose from Rs. 12 crores 58 lakhs to Rs. 12 crores 82 lakhs.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

Imports

BOMBAY	Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1929-30 Lakhs
Food, drink and tobacco	1,087	+ 17
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,106	+ 81
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	5,864	—265
Living animals	22	+ 3
Postal articles not specified	184	+ 16
Total ..	8,263	—148

Imports—contd.	Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1929-30 Lakhs
KARACHI		
Food, drink and tobacco	618	—122
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	171	— 2
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	1,799	—382
Postal articles not specified	59	+ 1
Total ..	2,647	—505
Exports		
BOMBAY		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	281	— 68
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	5,868	—747
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	732	— 70
Postal articles	89	— 14
Total ..	6,970	—899
KARACHI		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	199	—347
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,141	+ 3
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	40	+ 5
Postal articles	5	..
Total ..	2,385	—339
BOMBAY		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	36	+ 2
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	195	— 38
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	209	— 16
Living animals	3	+ 1
Postal articles	9	+ 1
Total ..	452	— 50
KARACHI		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	12	— 8
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	55	— 25
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	100	+ 22
Total ..	167	— 11

Total Export, Bombay—7,422 lakhs, a decrease of 949 lakhs.
Total Export, Karachi—2,552 lakhs, a decrease of 350 lakhs.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay declined by Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 177 crores, i.e., by 9 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 11 crores, or 6½ per cent., to Rs. 157 crores. During the same period, the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 16 crores, or 7 per cent., to Rs. 208 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 8½ crores, or 14 per cent. to Rs. 52 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 1¾ per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi declined by 6 per cent., and 16 per cent., respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, raw cotton, wool manufactures, artificial silk, silk manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances and cotton twist and yarn mainly accounted for the decrease at Bombay, grain, pulse and flour metals and ores, cotton goods (excluding twist and yarn), sugar, mineral oils and motor cars, etc., at Calcutta and cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour and metals and ores at Karachi. On the other hand, there were noticeable improvements in oils, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., instruments and apparatus and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay; spices, instruments, and apparatus, paper and paste-board and chemicals showed appreciable increases at Calcutta and tobacco, chemicals, liquors, and machinery and millworks at Karachi.

Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 9 crores, or 11 per cent., at Bombay, by Rs. 10½ crores, or 8 per cent., at Calcutta and by Rs. 3½ crores, or 12 per cent., at Karachi. Seeds, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oil cakes, tobacco and postal articles accounted for the decrease at Bombay, raw jute, jute manufactures, lac and raw hides and skins at Calcutta and grain, pulse and flour, seeds and raw wool at Karachi. On the other hand, there were increases in metals and ores and spices at Bombay, in seeds, other metals, manganese ore and mica at Calcutta and in raw cotton at Karachi.

The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 54·86 crores. Exports improved but imports declined. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, rice and jute manufactures declined, while coal, tea, spices and seeds showed increases. Under exports there were noticeable increases in shipments of cotton manufactures and cotton twist and yarn. The marked improvement in the value of foreign merchandise exported was attributable to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods and motor cars to Madras and Sind.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The total value of imported merchandise again contracted by Rs. 1·48 crore to Rs. 82·64 crores in the year under review. This was attributed partly to the general trade depression and partly to a fall in prices. The decrease in value was most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, raw cotton, wool manufactures, artificial silk, silk manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances and cotton twist and yarn. Provisions and oilman's stores, apparel, haberdashery, etc., precious stones and pearls unset, sugar, tea and a few minor items also recorded decreases. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in value under oils, motor cars and motor cycles, instruments and apparatus, grain, pulse and flour, paper and paste-board, rubber, glass and glassware, spices, liquors, chemicals, drugs and medicines, coal and coke, fruits and vegetables and tobacco.

The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs.

Coal.—In spite of reduced supplies from Portuguese East Africa and the United Kingdom, imports of foreign coal advanced during the year under report in consequence of larger shipments from Natal. This was attributed firstly to the shortage of stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, secondly to the greater number of working days of the local mills and thirdly to the fall in prices of African coal in the latter part of the year, which resulted in imports exceeding the demand leaving large stocks on hand at the end of the year.

English coal prices were fairly steady. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were firm at the beginning of the year but declined towards the end.

Dyeing and tanning substances.—By reason of the depression in the cotton mill industry imports under this head declined from Rs. 1·86 crore to Rs. 1·53 crore mainly owing to smaller arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany whose share in the total imports receded from 60 to 55 per cent. Receipts of alizarine dye fell by 451,871 lb. to 3,293,309 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·78 lakhs to Rs. 15·59 lakhs in value, chiefly due to reduced supplies from Germany. Imports of aniline dye further decreased by 271,797 lb. to 10,390,162 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 24·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·22 crore in value owing entirely to reduced shipments from Germany on account of American competition. Imports from Italy also declined although those

from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved.

Hardware.—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of miscellaneous articles such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic conditions. The value of imports further decreased by Rs. 2·39 lakhs to Rs. 1·57 crore, owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Japan, whose despatches amounted to Rs. 45·31 lakhs and Rs. 5·93 lakhs as against Rs. 47·52 lakhs and Rs. 7·97 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Germany, however, continued to occupy first place, her share improving from 38 to 41 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom receded from 30 to 29 per cent. and that of Japan from 5 to 4 per cent. Imports from the United States of America remained stationary, comprising 10 per cent. of the total imports.

Machinery and Millwork.—There was a slight increase in the total value of imports under this head which rose by about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5·23 crores. There was a significant advance of electrical machinery by Rs. 28·25 lakhs to Rs. 87·44 lakhs mainly owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom. Imports of locomotives, oil engines, sewing and knitting machines and metal working machinery also advanced. Imports of textile machinery receded by Rs. 6·74 lakhs to Rs. 1·7 crore owing to the depressed condition of the mill industry. Receipts of other sorts of machinery, refrigerating machinery, steam engines, boilers and oil crushing and refining machinery also decreased. Of the total imports, the share of the United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, improved from 74·6 to 76·2 per cent. and that of Germany from 7·5 to 8·8 per cent. The share of the United States of America, however, decreased from 8·9 to 6·9 per cent.

Matches.—The falling off in imports under this head is mainly due to the increased production of Indian matches. The progressive and considerable decline of the past three years continued and a further fall of 20,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 36,000 in value was recorded. Of the total imports amounting to 250,000 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 2·38 lakhs, Sweden was responsible for 204,000 gross valued at Rs. 1·94 lakh and Japan for 34,500 gross valued at Rs. 33,000. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share being 81 per

cent. of the total imports as against 77 per cent. in the preceding year. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes.

Metals and ores.—Though India's steel industry had not fully recovered from the disturbances of last year the import figures did not suggest that outside competition had gained at its expense. Heavy stocks and indifferent financial conditions combined to restrict imports and the British steel industry in particular found little encouragement in Indian markets in its struggle against continental competition. The total receipts from the United Kingdom declined from 138,000 to 92,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·63 crores to Rs. 1·85 crore in value and those from France from 17,000 to 8,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19·21 lakhs to Rs. 9·67 lakhs in value. Imports from Belgium and Luxemburg, however, increased—the former from 92,000 to 115,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·27 crore to Rs. 1·62 crore in value and the latter from 8,000 to 16,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8·99 lakhs to Rs. 16·73 lakhs in value.

The decrease under brass was entirely due to reduced supplies of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, receipts of which from the United Kingdom declined from 68,000 to 22,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 30·99 lakhs to Rs. 10·63 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Germany and Japan declined from 110,000 to 95,000 cwt. and 63,000 to 47,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 55·13 lakhs to Rs. 48·11 lakhs and Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 25·48 lakhs in value respectively. Under copper, imports of sheets receded from 141,000 to 67,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 73·14 lakhs to Rs. 40·94 lakhs in value owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium. Japan, however, shipped 5,170 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·11 lakhs during the year under report as against none in the previous year. The fall under German silver was due to smaller supplies from Italy and Austria. Imports of aluminium circles increased from 60,300 to 61,800 cwt. in quantity, but declined from Rs. 49·89 lakhs to Rs. 49·43 lakhs in value. Receipts from France and Germany advanced, while those from the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined. Imports of tin advanced from 10,000 to 13,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 15·89 lakhs to Rs. 18·35 lakhs in value in consequence of increased supplies from the Straits Settlements.

Motor cars and motor cycles.—The total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories rose from Rs. 2·63 crores to Rs. 3·49 crores. The

imports of motor cars increased from 6,705 to 8,728 in number and from Rs. 1·49 crore to Rs. 1·75 crore in value. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 1,164 to 1,126. The average declared value of British cars rose from Rs. 2,978 to Rs. 3,108. Imports of motor cycles declined from 326 to 320, of which 305 were despatched by the United Kingdom. Imports of commercial vehicles advanced further from 4,254 to 8,968 in number and from Rs. 62·57 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 crore in value, entirely owing to increased shipments from the United States of America. The United Kingdom improved her shipments by 32.

Oils.—Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries recorded a substantial advance of about 24 million gallons as a result of increased arrivals of both bulk kerosene and fuel oils. The reason for the increase in the former was the replenishment of stocks which had been depleted in the previous year owing to the rate war which ended in August 1928. Prices during the period being exceptionally low, larger stocks were taken up by the small dealers. The supply of petrol from Burma increased from 1,340,000 to 2,562,000 gallons. The most significant feature of the trade, however, was the importation of a large consignment of foreign petrol from the United States of America, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements amounting to nearly 1½ million gallons in quantity and to Rs. 9·8 lakhs in value.

Postal articles not specified.—The five specified articles, viz., (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones, and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified rose from Rs. 1·68 crore to Rs. 1·84 crore of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 89·58 lakhs as against Rs. 91·39 lakhs in the previous year. The number of parcels assessed at this port decreased from 223,841 to 223,756 and that of letter packets found to contain dutiable articles from 51,873 to 45,300. The duty collected on parcels, however, improved from Rs. 25·95 lakhs to Rs. 26·85 lakhs, while that realised on letter packets further declined from Rs. 10·03 lakhs to Rs. 9·73 lakhs. The increased return from parcels was due to the raising of the weight limit of parcels from 11 lb. to 20 lb.

Precious stones and Pearls, unset.—Imports of precious stones, consisting mostly of diamonds, declined from Rs. 57·12 lakhs to Rs. 46·66 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Belgium, whose share was valued at Rs. 39·83 lakhs

as against Rs. 45·54 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom also declined. Arrivals of pearls further receded from Rs. 25·7 lakhs to Rs. 23·42 lakhs owing to smaller shipments from Muskat—although despatches from Bahrein Islands were larger than in the previous year. The figures were symptomatic of the times.

Sugar.—In the past two years there have been exceptionally good crops of sugar throughout the world and prices have consequently ruled very easy. During the year under report they were unusually low and as supplies were abundant, imports were on the increase. Sugar consumption steadily increased since the war by 4½ per cent., but production increased much more in proportion. A halt was, however, called to the continuous rise in the world's production and as prices had reached what appeared to be the lowest level, it was hoped consumption would overtake the supplies. The chief difficulty in the way of the policy of restriction of crops was, however, the refusal of Java, the second largest producer of sugar, to restrict her crop as the large increase of her annual output was not so much due to expansion of planting area as to systematic thoroughness in the application of science to all branches of the industry and she was naturally reluctant to adopt restriction, now that the cumulative efforts of many strenuous years were beginning to bear fruit. Java, however, suffered from a drought of over six months' duration and it was expected that her next crop would consequently be 10 to 12 per cent. lower than the last.

The total imports of sugar into British India further rose by 74,000 tons of which Bombay's share was nearly 14,000 tons. Receipts of sugar into Bombay from Java dropped from 193,000 to 151,000 tons on account of keen competition carried on by other foreign sugar-producing countries. This deficit was more than made good by supplies of beet sugar, which, being cheaper, advanced from 6,000 to 61,000 tons owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom, Hungary, France, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea advanced from 5½ million lbs. to over 6 million lbs. in quantity but receded from Rs. 43·87 lakhs to Rs. 35·66 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts of cheaper qualities of green tea from China chiefly for the consumption of the poorer classes in Afghanistan. Arrivals of black tea decreased from over 3 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 22·05 lakhs to Rs. 16·99 lakhs in value owing to reduced despatches from Java which supplied

934,000 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 5·56 lakhs in value as against over 2 million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 13·21 lakhs in value in the previous year. Imports from Ceylon, however, advanced from 916,000 lbs. to over 1½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·12 lakhs in value. Arrivals of green tea from China rose from 2 million lbs. to nearly 3½ million lbs. in quantity but receded from Rs. 19·6 lakhs to Rs. 17·63 lakhs in value. Imports of this variety from Ceylon, however, declined from 266,000 lbs. to 143,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 2·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·03 lakh in value. Receipts from Calcutta advanced from 4½ million lbs. to 7½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 36·2 lakhs to Rs. 53·17 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea improved from 408,000 lbs. to 554,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 4·29 to Rs. 5·71 lakhs in value as a result of increased shipments to Persia and Iraq. Re-exports of foreign tea remained stationary.

Textiles : Cotton, raw.—Imports of foreign cotton further declined from 29,000 to 24,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·89 crores to Rs. 3·41 crores in value on account of the cheapness of Indian cotton. The fall represented reduced supplies from the United States of America who shipped only 1,689 tons valued at Rs. 19·58 lakhs during the year under review as against 11,787 tons valued at Rs. 1·38 crore in the preceding year. Receipts from the Kenya Colony, on the other hand, advanced from 15,000 tons to 19,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·23 crores to Rs. 2·8 crores in value. Of the 20,000 tons of African cotton only 1,426 tons were reshipped—813 tons to Japan and 566 tons to the United Kingdom, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The past year was an unsettled one for all concerned in the textile business. The most noticeable feature, however, was the increased competition from Japan in greys and fancies (printed and dyed), lines in which the rates asked for each succeeding shipment were considerably less than the last. Heavy imports of Japanese grey piecegoods were dumped on the Bombay Market by the Japanese manufacturers at low rates and the Bombay mill industry already handicapped by labour troubles was faced with competition from without which it was helpless to combat. Large stocks of white piecegoods on hand discouraged fresh business (in this direction) though offerings of Japanese coloured piecegoods at low rates were largely taken up. Owing to this keen competition the British piecegoods trade fell still further back in the race for Bombay's market.

The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) was Rs. 14·05 crores towards which coloured piecegoods contributed Rs. 5·79 crores, greys Rs. 4·34 crores and whites Rs. 3·12 crores. These figures represented a fall of Rs. 1·38 crore on those of last year : whites and coloured recorded large decreases of Rs. 1·05 crore and Rs. 1·02 crore respectively, but there was an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs under greys. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piecegoods trade declined from 66·4 to 57 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 21 to 33 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is longcloth and shirtings, which were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items were dhutis, saris and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams, etc.), the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese longcloth and shirtings advanced from Rs. 2·03 crores to Rs. 2·82 crores and those of sheetings from Rs. 7·29 lakhs to Rs. 23·99 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys rose from 64 to 76 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell from 31 to 22 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites, supplies from the United Kingdom constituted 89 per cent., her share thus remained stationary. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) longcloth and shirtings, (3) dhutis, saris and scarves and (4) nainsooks, which were almost entirely despatched by the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piecegoods valued at Rs. 5·79 crores, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 3·96 crores and Japan for Rs. 1·25 crore.

Cotton yarn.—The fall in the imports of cotton yarn from 20½ million lb. to 19¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·97 crores to Rs. 2·71 crores in value reflected reduced shipments from the United Kingdom and China partly off-set by an increased off-take from Japan. The decrease under "other countries" represented almost entirely the Chinese trade. Japan's advance was entirely in respect of two-fold yarns and yarns of higher counts especially 31—40s. The former increased from 4¾ million pounds to nearly 7 million and the latter from ½ million to 1 million pounds. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn increased from nearly 4 million lb. to over 5¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 79·97 lakhs to Rs. 99·87 lakhs in value. Japan's contribution to the trade was 93 per cent., the balance being supplied by the United Kingdom. Although 90 per cent. of the production of the mills in the Bombay

Presidency was of lower counts, the spinning of higher counts also showed a considerable increase in the year under report.

Imports of cotton yarn of lower counts, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, were higher than those in the previous year. Superior quality and cheap rates appealed to the market.

Silk.—Partly due to the crisis in the artificial silk yarn market owing to the heavy imports of the article in 1927-28 and partly to the direct importation of raw silk by Madras and Tuticorin, imports of raw silk receded from 1,375,000 lb. to 1,299,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 76·54 lakhs to Rs. 72·78 lakhs in value.

Imports of silk piecegoods, the most important item in the group, advanced by over ½ million yards to 17¾ million yards in quantity but declined by Rs. 16·71 lakhs to Rs. 1·77 crore in value. This was attributed to falling prices and also to an increased import of cheaper quality goods.

Owing to the accumulation of heavy stocks and the unsatisfactory condition of the artificial silk trade, imports declined further by 876,000 lb. to 4½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 34·8 lakhs to Rs. 60·37 lakhs in value. Supplies were received chiefly from Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland. Receipts of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, however, improved by nearly 5 million yards to 37 million yards in quantity but fell off by Rs. 13·91 lakhs to Rs. 2·02 crores in value, these facts being indications of the successful invasion of the market by Japanese goods of good quality at extremely low rates. Shipments from Japan rose from 2¼ million yards to 16¼ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 17·72 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom naturally showed a considerable falling off as a result of the Japanese competition.

Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved by nearly 1 million lb. to 4¼ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5·91 lakhs to Rs. 29·6 lakhs in value owing to larger receipts from Australia. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined. The falling off in receipts of yarn and knitting wool represented reduced shipments from China and Germany. Imports of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in this group, showed a further decrease of Rs. 34·57 lakhs as a result of the general trade depression.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

The entrepot trade of Bombay suffered a further set-back, and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported recorded a fall of over Rs. 50 lakhs mainly owing to smaller reshipments of raw hides and skins, wool manufactures and cotton manufatures. Re-exports of raw hides and skins declined by 112 tons to 214 tons in consequence of smaller demand from the United Kingdom. The value of wool manufactures, mostly carpets and rugs from Persia, also declined owing to smaller demand from the United Kingdom. The value of cotton manufactures declined further owing to reduced shipments of coloured and white piecegoods, though re-exports of grey piecegoods improved owing to larger demand from Iraq. Many of the markets formerly served through Bombay are now directly served from Japan. On the other hand, re-exports of raw cotton, metals and ores, machinery and millwork and sugar recorded improvement.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

Following the very considerable improvement noticed last year, exports of Indian produce and manufactures again declined by nearly Rs. 9 crores as a result of the prevailing world depression in trade. All the principal articles of export except metals and ores, myrabolams and spices contributed to the fall and in particular raw cotton, seeds, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour which represented 80 per cent. of the total export trade. Exports of oil cakes declined in consequence of smaller demand of linseed cake from all the principal buying countries. Shipments of groundnut cake to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, however, improved. The fall under tobacco was accounted for entirely by reduced shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies. On the other hand, exports of myrabolams increased by reason of larger despatches to the United States of America and the United Kingdom and the rise in exports of spices was accounted for by larger shipments of pepper to Persia, and of cardamoms and ginger to all the principal buying countries.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajri, pulse and rice were the most important items under this head. The value of exports of jawar and bajri declined by Rs. 41·87 lakhs to Rs. 24·45 lakhs owing to reduced shipments to all buying countries. The fall of Rs. 11·34 lakhs under pulse was accounted for by reduced shipments of lentils, gram

and other kinds of pulse. Exports of wheat fell from 3,652 to 2,116 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·62 lakhs in value owing to lack of demand from the United Kingdom. The value of exports of rice declined slightly. On the other hand, exports of wheat-flour increased from 18,152 to 21,568 tons in quantity and from Rs. 44·39 lakhs to Rs. 49·55 lakhs in value owing to larger shipments to Other Native States in Arabia, Zanzibar and Pemba and Italian East Africa.

Hides and Skins (raw and tanned).—In consequence of low prices and poor demand from European markets exports of hides (raw and tanned) suffered a considerable set-back during the year. Shipments of raw hides fell from 1,675 to 819 tons in quantity and from Rs. 33·68 lakhs to Rs. 12·59 lakhs in value. The falling off represented reduced German demand. The fall of 186 tons in quantity and of Rs. 9·25 lakhs in value under tanned hides represented smaller despatches to the United Kingdom whose takings decreased from 1,078 to 897 tons in quantity and from Rs. 42·83 lakhs to Rs. 33·82 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins, however, improved from 4,878 to 6,404 tons in quantity and from Rs. 88·01 lakhs to Rs. 94·21 lakhs in value as a result of better trade with the United States of America which took 6,071 tons valued at Rs. 84·66 lakhs as against 4,259 tons valued at Rs. 73·21 lakhs in the previous year.

Exports of tanned or dressed skins remained practically stationary.

Metals and ores.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India rose from 681,000 to 816,000 tons in the year under review. While shipments from Bengal and Madras improved by 43,000 and 9,000 tons respectively, those from Bombay recorded a marked improvement of 83,000 tons owing entirely to large off-take by the United Kingdom which took 136,000 tons as against 51,000 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Netherlands improved from 3,000 to 27,000 tons, while Japan and New South Wales took 7,300 tons and 4,100 tons respectively as against none in the previous year. On the other hand, shipments to France declined by 23,000 tons and those to Belgium by 4,000 tons. Canada and the United States of America took none as against their takings of 4,900 and 4,000 tons respectively in the previous year.

Seeds.—Oilseeds ranked next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay. After showing a progressive expansion for the previous three years, exports of seeds suffered a considerable set-back in the year under review, a result of

general trade depression. Diversion of the trade from Bombay to the ports of Mormugao, Bedi Bunder and Veraval was also to some extent responsible for this marked decline. All principal varieties, notably groundnuts, cotton seeds and sesamum recorded decreases. Owing partly to a smaller crop and partly to less attractive prices, exports of groundnuts declined by over 70,000 tons in quantity and by over Rs. 2 crores in value. The demand from all buying countries except France was less. A feature of note was the entry of Russia in the market and it was reported that a Syndicate in England was buying Russian seed in preference to Indian seed. The heavy decrease in the exports of cotton seed was due to reduced despatches to the United Kingdom and to the lack of demand from Egypt. The decrease in the exports of sesamum represented smaller off-take by Italy and other buying countries. In consequence of an expected shortage of lineseed and a prolonged drought in Argentina affecting the growth of the new crop, prices rose in the latter part of the year. Consequently the value of linseed rose by over Rs. 25 lakhs, although the quantity shipped was less by 8 tons.

Textiles : Cotton, raw.—The year under review proved to be a somewhat disappointing one to the Bombay cotton market. Prices of cotton showed a declining tendency all the world over and there was lack of speculative interest all through the year. This adversely affected the Bombay market and prices of the Indian cotton ruled, on an average, about Rs. 15 to 20 per candy lower than parity with American rates throughout the year. This low (price) level, however, stimulated Continental demand for Indian cotton. On account of labour troubles and heavy accumulated stocks consumption by the local mills, though larger than that of the previous year, was very unsatisfactory. The American crop for the season of 1929-30 was estimated to be 14,919,000 bales of 500 lbs. each equivalent to 18,649,000 Indian bales of 400 lbs. each. This figure was higher than the previous year's figure by about 500,000 bales. On the other hand owing to unsatisfactory rains and the locust plague the Indian crop of 1929-30 was estimated to be 5,260,000 bales as against 5,811,000 bales of the previous year.

Indian prices of Cotton declined throughout the year and were in comparison with price levels in other countries the lowest of all. By reason of these easy prices, exports of cotton from Bombay during the year, though less by about 3,000 tons than in the previous year, were much larger than

those in 1926-27 and 1927-28. The fall was chiefly due to a lesser off-take by Japan. China, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom, however, increased their takings. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1930 amounted to no less than 1,287,000 bales as compared with 1,188,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

Cotton manufactures.—Matters of special interest in the past year were the publication of the Hardy Report on the Import Tariff on Cotton Piecegoods and on External Competition in the Trade and the passing of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930.

During the year, the local production of cotton piecegoods was considerably in advance of the previous year's working but increasing Japanese competition made it more difficult for the mills to sell at a profitable margin. Japan found a partial solution to the problem of closed markets elsewhere by throwing her surplus into Bombay at very low rates.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. The total shipments during the year recorded a further decline of over 15 million yards in quantity and of about Rs. 60 lakhs in value mainly comprising reduced shipments of coloured piecegoods. Foreign competition was felt abroad as at home and all buying countries, especially Iraq and Persia, took reduced supplies. Tanganyika Territory, Aden and Dependencies and Siam were responsible for the decrease under grey piecegoods, although Kenya Colony, Iraq, Portuguese East Africa, Other Native States in Arabia and Persia took increased supplies.

Coloured piecegoods constituted 83 per cent. and grey 16 per cent. of the export trade, the changes in which are indicated more clearly in the following table :—

Exports of piece-goods

(In lakhs of yards)

	Grey		Coloured	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920-21	473	320	660	131
1921-22	238	469	1,024	109
1922-23	305	512	898	126
1923-24	330	404	920	107
1924-25	437	317	984	119
1925-26	369	152	828	98
1926-27	193	112	1,295	97
1927-28	174	155	1,065	106
1928-29	157	67	900	106
1929-30	145	79	763	92

It was probably a corollary of the import trade that while re-exports of foreign grey piecegoods improved, those of coloured decreased.

Cotton yarn.—The year under review could not be regarded as satisfactory for the Bombay yarn trade. There was intense competition from abroad and from within, the labour troubles of the Bombay mills having stimulated up-country and South India mills to develop the Bombay market. In addition, the general trade depression and one of its symptoms the fall in cotton prices, made for uncertainty. Though exports showed a slight increase in quantity they fell off in value probably due to a proportionately greater export of coarser counts. The very heavy depreciation of the Persian currency favoured the export of cheaper goods at the expense of the more expensive. The increase in the Egyptian off-take was due to importations in anticipation of a rise in import duty which took effect from February last.

Wool, raw.—Exports of raw wool contracted by 446,000 lb. to nearly 23 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 2·03 crores in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 368,000 lb. in quantity but advanced by Rs. 43,000 in value. Shipments to the United States of America advanced by 352,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 2·16 lakhs in value, while those to Belgium declined by 409,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·31 lakhs in value.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

Though Bombay's share in the total trade declined from 25·68 to 24·21 per cent., the United Kingdom continued to maintain the first place, her nearest competitor being Japan with 20·52 per cent. of Bombay's trade. The fall was attributed to contraction both of the import and the export trade. The proportionate share of continental Europe also declined, while that of America improved.

Under imports, the United Kingdom's figure again declined by more than Rs. 3½ crores owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles except beet sugar and cigarettes. Imports from other British Possessions, however, advanced appreciably by reason of larger receipts of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and wheat from Australia. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing to smaller arrivals of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods from Italy, dyes from Germany and

unspecified articles by post from Switzerland, though there were noticeable increases in the imports of iron and steel from Belgium and unspecified articles by post from Italy. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan improved owing to larger receipts of cotton grey piecegoods, artificial silk piecegoods, cotton coloured piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. The decline in imports from China is accounted for mainly by smaller arrivals of cotton twist and yarn. Reduced shipments of sugar accounted for the considerable fall in the imports from Java.

Under exports, Japan continued to occupy the first place, though her proportionate share showed a slight fall owing entirely to reduced purchases of raw cotton. The United Kingdom comes next with a slight decrease in her percentage mainly due to very restricted shipments of seeds and raw hides and skins. Among other countries, the shares of Germany and Italy declined owing to smaller shipments of seeds and raw cotton, while those of the Netherlands, Belgium and France did not show material variations. The rise in the shares of China and America was due to larger shipments of raw cotton.

Treasure.—With a smaller balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India, viz. Rs. 79 crores as against Rs. 86 crores in 1928-29, imports of treasure on private account dropped further by Rs. 5·81 crores, thus recording a fall for the fifth year in succession. Imports of both gold and silver declined.

Exports of gold on private account were insignificant, while those of silver declined by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 1·28 crore, owing to there being no shipments of silver bullion to China as against despatches worth Rs. 2·15 crores in the previous year.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,383 to 1,426 and their total tonnage from 4,903,606 to 5,211,849. Steamers numbered 1,221 of the burthen of 5,191,081 as against 1,179 of 4,881,948 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,231 as against 4,066 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native Craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port —Bombay and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Imports			Exports		
	1928-29	1929-30	Increase or decrease	1928-29	1929-30	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. British Ports within the Presidency ..	143	133	— 10	220	223	+ 3
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency.	972	708	— 264	376	389	+ 13
3. British Ports in other Presidencies ..	1,717	1,737	+ 20	1,824	2,047	+ 223
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.	138	129	— 9	117	120	+ 3
Grand Total ..	2,970	2,707	— 263	2,537	2,779	+ 242

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consisted almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which were intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

The slight improvement in the total imports into Bombay noticed last year was not maintained, and in the year under review imports declined by over Rs. 2½ crores to Rs. 27 crores by reason of smaller arrivals of raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and jute manufactures—the first two of which were the most important items in the coasting trade. Imports of raw cotton decreased by Rs. 1·82 crore to Rs. 6·81 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar and Cutch, though increased shipments were received from Goa, Sind and Madras. Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 1·31 crore to Rs. 5·89 crores owing to a heavy decrease in the arrivals of rice from Burma. Jute manufactures declined as a result of smaller receipts from Bengal. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the arrivals of petroleum from Burma, seeds from Madras, spices from Madras and Travancore, tea and coal from Bengal and teak wood from Burma.

Exports from Bombay to coast ports improved by nearly Rs. 2½ crores to Rs. 28 crores owing to larger exports of both

Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed 68 per cent. of the total export trade, improved by Rs. 1·14 crore to Rs. 19 crores due mainly to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods and cotton twist and yarn. The increase in the exports of cotton piecegoods is accounted for by larger shipments to Bengal and Sind and that in the exports of cotton twist and yarn by larger takings by Burma, Bengal and Kathiawar. On the other hand, exports of grain, pulse and flour declined considerably mainly owing to smaller shipments of gram to Madras, jawar and bajri to Madras and Sind and wheat flour to Burma. Re-exports of foreign merchandise also improved by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 8·74 crores chiefly due to larger re-shipments of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Sind. Re-shipments of motor cars, sugar and kerosene oil also showed an appreciable improvement.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency was insignificant. Imports which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, declined further from Rs. 1·8 lakh to Rs. 1·62 lakh. Receipts of other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa, however, improved from Rs. 34,786 to Rs. 49,863. Exports fell from Rs. 9,556 to Rs. 7,840.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined by Rs. 3 lakhs, increased imports being more than counterbalanced by decreased exports. Forty-eight per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports, was with the chief port—Bombay.

THE TRADE OF SIND

During the year 1929-30 the Province of Sind, in common with the rest of the world, suffered from a general wave of trade depression caused largely by the universal fall in prices. The Province was also hard hit by excessive rains, serious flood damage and ravages by locusts.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI

The values of both imports and exports in the foreign trade fell short of the totals recorded in the previous year, but the coasting trade showed some improvement. Foreign imports

decreased by Rs. 466 lakhs, or 14 per cent., cotton piece-goods being responsible for more than half this decrease. Although larger quantities of sugar were received the low prices resulted in a decrease in value. Foreign exports decreased by Rs. 348 lakhs, or 12 per cent. Wheat and barley accounted for 83 per cent. of this decrease and wool, rapeseed, raw hides, maize and rice accounted for most of the remaining 17 per cent. On the other hand the quantity of raw cotton exported was a record one but here again low prices prevented a proportionate rise in value. In the coasting trade the new Salt industry increased its shipments to Calcutta from 7,675 tons to 19,289 tons.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports under this head showed a marked recovery, the value increasing by Rs. 6·67 lakhs to Rs. 48·53 lakhs, which is the highest level reached for five years. The improvement was due chiefly to larger imports of caustic soda, soda ash and medicines from the United Kingdom.

Coal.—Imports as usual were mainly for bunkering purposes. Foreign coal increased by about 5,000 tons to 30,000 tons, valued at Rs. 6·20 lakhs, almost all of which came from Natal. Indian (Bengal) coal increased by about 6,000 tons to about 134,500 tons, valued at Rs. 24·91 lakhs.

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—The import business in cotton goods during the year under report was disappointing. The value of the entire turnover declined by Rs. 255 lakhs, or 25 per cent., to Rs. 784 lakhs, a figure which was the lowest for seven years. Several factors contributed to the slump in this trade. The continued fall in prices of cloth (due largely to the lower cost of raw material), coupled with the disparity between the home and local prices, the latter being lower than the former for most of the year, and the tightness of the money market caused great depression in both the local and up-country markets and seriously affected the stability of many dealers. Consumption also decreased considerably owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of the people, especially the agricultural classes whose harvests were adversely affected by the heavy rains and by the ravages of locusts. There was very little demand from Afghanistan and Persia.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The total value recorded under this group amounted to

Rs. 63·11 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with 1928-29. Large stocks in hand and a fall in prices mostly accounted for the contraction.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—As in the previous year, imports under this head consisted chiefly of Australian wheat. The very unusual imports of wheat from Australia, which attracted notice towards the end of 1928-29, continued for the first few months of the current year. These special imports were due to the bad harvests in Northern India and were consequently not confined to the port of Karachi but were especially heavy at Calcutta and Bombay also. The total quantity of Australian wheat imported into Karachi from January to July 1929 amounted to approximately 134,000 tons, valued at Rs. 192 lakhs, of which 103,426 tons, valued at Rs. 149 lakhs, was recorded in last year's statistics. In January 1930 a further consignment of about 500 tons was imported.

Machinery.—The total value of machinery imported during the year increased by Rs. 1·92 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the electrical machinery. The improvement in imports of textile machinery occurred in receipts of wool machinery from Germany. The figures of mining machinery more or less represent normal requirements. The decrease under sewing machines was shared by both the United Kingdom and Germany who are the principal suppliers.

Metal and Metal Manufactures.—After the activity of the two previous years, imports of iron and steel receded as the result of (a) the large stocks in hand, (b) the increased use of Indian products for constructional works and the preference given to these by the Indian Stores Department and (c) the reduced demands for the Lloyd Barrage and other projects now nearing completion. Of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, viz., 110,032 tons, 74,797 tons paid the protective duties. The decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the value of copper imports was due to smaller receipts from Germany.

Oils.—Imports of Kerosene both from foreign countries and Burma amounted to 21,075,771 gallons valued at Rs. 102·35 lakhs, a decrease of 2,747,908 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 9·87 lakhs in value. The decrease in imports of kerosene oil, was due to large stocks being carried over from the previous year. This " carry-over" would have been greater still had there not been heavy despatches from this port by rail to areas normally served by Calcutta and Bombay during the period of the labour strikes at the oil installations at those ports.

Imports of Petrol both from Persia and Burma amounted to 5,415,751 gallons valued at Rs. 66·52 lakhs. The entire quantity of petrol imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *via* Duzdap. The fall in receipts from Burma was due to the increased use of the indigenous oil produced by the Attock Oil Company.

Piece-goods.—The aggregate volume of receipts of piece-goods decreased by 21 per cent. and the value by 25 per cent., as compared with the figures of previous year, viz., 371 million yards valued at Rs. 1,017·62 lakhs.

Silk.—The total value recorded under this head increased by Rs. one lakh to Rs. 11 lakhs, the principal imports consisting of yarn, noils and warps (Rs. 5 lakhs) chiefly from Italy, piece-goods (Rs. 3 lakhs) from China and Japan and goods of silk mixed with other materials (Rs. 2 lakhs) from Germany.

Artificial Silk.—Imports of artificial silk declined in value from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs, mainly owing to reduced purchases of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk from Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Sugar.—The sugar market experienced another year of depression. Supplies were plentiful and in excess of the demand and consequently the downward trend of prices witnessed in 1928-29 continued throughout the year under report. The low prices tended to increase consumption, and the total quantity imported reached 220,586 tons, a figure which was 10,962 tons in excess of imports last year, and was the second highest on record. Unfortunately however, the business done was not remunerative. The increase in imports of Continental sugar was due to the prices being more favourable than in the previous year.

Tea.—Imports of tea amounted to 435,468 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·73 lakhs, an increase of 78,749 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 36,994 in value. The bulk of imports, viz., 383,210 lbs. consisted of black tea, mostly from Ceylon, and the remainder was green tea from China.

Vehicles, excluding Locomotives for Railways.—The effect of the opening by a big manufacturing Corporation of an assembly plant in Bombay is to a certain extent reflected in the reduced imports of motor cars, from foreign countries during the year ; the shortage of direct imports being partly made up by the arrival of 322 cars from Bombay. The United Kingdom supplied 319 motor cycles as against 222 last year. The decrease in the number of commercial vehicles occurred mainly in receipts from Canada. Bombay supplied 174 motor trucks.

Cycles imported were mainly British. Though their number did not reach the record figure of 1928-29 yet the imports were the second highest on record. Railway carriages and wagons were imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

Woollen Goods.—Yarn and Knitting Wool imported at this port is mainly intended for the Amritsar market. The total value of these imports rose by Rs. one lakh to Rs. 13 lakhs, chiefly in receipts from Germany. Imports of woollen piece-goods, which form the bulk of the trade in woollens, suffered a set-back from Rs. 81·40 lakhs to Rs. 70·62 lakhs. The three principal suppliers, France, the United Kingdom and Germany, sent less. France, which supplies mostly shawl cloth for the Amritsar market, claimed 59 per cent. Imports of blankets, which consisted mainly of cheap rugs from Italy, fell in value from Rs. 20·82 lakhs to Rs. 15·31 lakhs.

EXPORTS

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The aggregate shipments under this head declined by 260,430 tons to 99,230 tons in quantity and by Rs. 348·13 lakhs to Rs. 180·62 lakhs in value.

Wheat.—The Indian wheat crop was again much below the average. The shipments dwindled by 98,786 tons to 10,743 tons in quantity and by Rs. 143·90 lakhs to Rs. 15·41 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, our chief customer, declined from 74,843 tons to 6,964 tons.

Other Food Grains.—The heavy drop, from 127,913 tons. to 3,467 tons, in the shipments of barley was due to the poor crop in India and to the low prices offered by the consuming countries who were well supplied with cheap barley from the good harvests in Europe. Exports of maize, gram and rice were equally falling off, due to poor crops and the low surplus available for export. Shipments of these declined from 16,959 tons, 7,631 tons and 50,345 tons to 15 tons, 5,970 tons and 42,862 tons respectively. The decrease of 7,491 tons to 26,478 tons in the export of wheat-flour was the natural result of the shortage of wheat and was most noticeable in shipments to Egypt and Aden, the chief consuming markets.

Raw Cotton.—The aggregate shipments amounting to 205,150 tons valued at Rs. 1,568·29 lakhs were higher than those in the previous year by 56,550 tons in quantity and by Rs. 141·89 lakhs in value, the quantity being the highest on record, the second highest being 179,679 tons in 1925-26.

An abundant crop both in the Punjab and the United Provinces, enabled the quantity shipped to reach a record

figure. Japan was the largest purchaser. The total quantity purchased by her was 51,050 tons, displacing Germany who purchased 35,091 tons. Exports to China again showed a marked progress at 25,244 tons, an increase of 16,128 tons over the last year's figure. Italy also increased her requirements from 27,634 tons to 30,793 tons.

Wool.—The total shipments decreased from 31¾ million lbs. to 25¾ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 278·84 lakhs to Rs. 229·14 lakhs in value. The decrease during the year occurred chiefly in shipments to the United Kingdom, Belgium and France.

The prices realized at Liverpool auction sales were about 30 to 40 per cent. below those of the previous season. This fall was largely due to the lack of American support during the latter half of the year. It is also reported that depreciation in the Chinese exchange, which resulted from the fall in the prices of silver, enabled China wool to compete successfully with the Indian product.

Seeds.—The total quantity of seeds exported during the year decreased by 29,814 tons to 45,660 tons and the value by Rs. 64·45 lakhs to Rs. 92·59 lakhs. Increased internal consumption accounted for a fall in the quantity shipped. Netherlands was the largest purchaser, the quantity taken by her being 15,507 tons. Rape seed is the most important seed exported from this province. During the year the United Kingdom curtailed its orders to a considerable extent. The total quantity exported stood at 6,705 tons valued at Rs. 13·71 lakhs as against 25,663 tons valued at Rs. 55·15 in the previous year.

Export of other seeds also showed a considerable decline.

Hides and Skins, raw.—The total shipments declined by 2,220 tons to 11,179 tons in quantity and by Rs. 23½ lakhs to Rs. 152·19 lakhs in value.

Export of raw hides declined by 3,063 tons to 3,728 tons in quantity and by Rs. 46·04 lakhs to Rs. 42·74 lakhs in value, while export of raw skins increased by 952 tons to 7,078 tons in quantity and by Rs. 22·75 lakhs to Rs. 108·67 lakhs in value. The decline in the export of raw hides was due to a steadily falling market and unfavourable prices. This continous downward trend made business insecure in many quarters and a number of important business houses, particularly in Germany and in the Balkan States, are reported to have come to grief, while the increase in the export of raw skins was due to larger purchases by the United States of America of goat skins.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.—Exports of leather, the important article in this class, receded slightly in value from Rs. 13·78 lakhs to Rs. 13·24 lakhs, the bulk of the shipments comprising tanned or dressed skins to the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise, re-exported.—The total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 166·72 lakhs; showing a decrease of Rs. 11·01 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Raw wool, mostly Kandahar wool, declined heavily by 3⅓ million lbs. to 4½ million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 29·88 lakhs to Rs. 41·86 lakhs, due to lack of American support. Woollen manufactures re-exported consisted, as usual, almost entirely of Persian carpets to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The notable expansion from Rs. 0·35 lakhs to Rs. 25·21 lakhs under rubber manufactures was due to large re-exports of rubber tyres and tubes to Iraq and Persia. Re-exports of metals consisted mainly of scrap iron shipped to Japan. All the wheat re-exported was Australian wheat.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi including Government stores and treasure amounted to Rs. 1,473½ lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 59½ lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Both Imports and Exports showed progress, the former increasing by Rs. 21⅓ lakhs to Rs. 989 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 484 lakhs.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.—The total value of the entire trade of these two ports, which is confined to coasting trade, declined from Rs. 10·68 lakhs to Rs. 9·21 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 59 per cent. and Sirganda 41 per cent. Rice is the chief article in the trade of both these ports. Keti Bandar exported 800 tons of rice to Karachi, 687 tons to Cutch and 9 tons to Kathiawar, while Sirganda sent 3,146 tons to Cutch, 29 tons to Karachi and 8 tons to Bombay.

SHIPPING

Foreign Trade.—The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,195 to 1,142, and their tonnage from 2,101,428 to 1,911,708 tons. The decrease occurred chiefly under steam vessels, their number decreasing from 687 to 601, while the average tonnage rose from 2,993

to 3,099 tons. The number of sailing vessels also increased from 508 to 541. In all 913 steamers entered the port as against 938 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British flag declined from 739 to 702.

Coasting Trade.—The total number of steamers and sailing vessels employed in this trade decreased from 5,744 to 5,482 while their tonnage increased from 3,185,537 to 3,215,407 tons.

TRADE OF ADEN

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, the port being a centre of distribution to and from neighbouring countries. The principal business is in coffee, hides, skins and cotton piece-goods.

The total value of the private Sea borne and Land Trade decreased from Rs. 15 crores 67½ lakhs to Rs. 14 crores 2⅓ lakhs. The Sea borne trade alone decreased from Rs. 15 crores 9 lakhs to Rs. 13 crores 56⅓ lakhs. The total value of the Import Trade, exclusive of Treasure, decreased from Rs. 7 crores 64¾ lakhs to Rs. 6 crores 91 lakhs. The value of articles of food, drink and tobacco decreased from Rs. 2 crores 55¾ lakhs to Rs. 1 crore 80¾ lakhs. Grain and pulse, wet dates, sugar refined, tea, coffee, tobacco and condensed milk were chiefly responsible for the decrease, while increases were noted in pickles and spices.

The total value of raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured decreased from Rs. 2 crores 41¾ lakhs to Rs. 2 crores 33 lakhs. Decreases in value were noticed in gum and resins by about Rs. 2½ lakhs, raw hides by Rs. 5 lakhs, raw skins by Rs. 30 lakhs and seeds by Rs. 2¼ lakhs. Increases were chiefly in oils (Rs. 31⅓ lakhs), mainly due to fuel oil, which increased from Rs. 93 lakhs to Rs. 1¼ crores; oil benzine (Rs. 1 lakh) and coal (Rs. 3 lakhs) due chiefly to imports from South Africa. The value of articles wholly or mainly manufactured increased by nearly Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores 70 lakhs. Dyes and Tanning substances, metals, yarn and textile fabrics, cotton goods, silk and piece-goods showed an increase; while hardware, apparel, chemicals, machinery and mill work, vehicles and motors showed a decrease.

The total value of the export sea-borne trade, exclusive of treasure, amounted to Rs. 5 crores 14⅔ lakhs as compared with Rs. 6 crores 18¾ lakhs the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 1 crore 4 lakhs; coffee, grain and pulse, rice, jowari and wheat flour being chiefly responsible for the decrease. Increases were noticed in cigarettes and salt. Raw materials and produce

decreased in value by Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore 13¼ lakhs, chiefly in raw hides, raw skins, goat skins and sheep skins, gum and resins; while articles wholly or mainly manufactured increased in value by Rs. 2·39 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores 10 lakhs chiefly in Dyes and Tanning substances, cotton manufactured, grey piece-goods and wool.

The total imports and exports of treasure increased by Rs. 21·41 lakhs and Rs. 4·8 lakhs respectively.

The total sea-borne trade, excluding treasure, amounted to Rs. 12 crores 5⅔ lakhs, the share of the British Empire being 42·48 per cent.

The number of vessels entering the port was 1,636 with a tonnage of 6,178,350 against 1,635 with a tonnage of 5,788,548 in the previous year.

Land Trade.—Land Trade between Aden and the Mainland of Arabia is carried either by camel caravans, or by the Aden Railway between Aden and Lahej.

The total value of the trade chiefly in coffee, drugs and medicines, fruit and vegetable, raw, skins, and grain decreased from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 23¼ lakhs. Exports decreased in value from Rs. 25½ lakhs to Rs. 22½ lakhs.

SHIPPING OFFICES

In addition to the shipping, paying off and discharging of ships' crews, the Shipping Office has a variety of miscellaneous duties to perform. These include the settlement of disputes between ship-masters and seamen, the administration of the estates of deceased seamen of the Mercantile Marine, the disposal of distressed British and Indian seamen and the inspection of rations and water provided for the crews. The settlement of claims of seamen or their dependants in case of accident or death and the receipt and disposal of dead seamen's effects and the registration of seamen also come within the scope of the Shipping Master.

During the year under report the Bombay Shipping Office signed on 34,223 seamen of many nationalities and discharged 36,264. About 10,575 Goanese were signed and 11,085 were discharged, almost all in the Stewards Department. 20,910 other Indians were signed and 22,368 discharged. Deck hands were both Hindus and Muhammadans. The total expenditure was Rs. 95,700.

The Karachi Shipping Office shipped 354 seamen and discharged 303. The amount of shipping fees realised decreased from Rs. 999 to Rs. 968. The expenditure was Rs. 1,440.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections: (*i*) Roads and Buildings and (*ii*) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 184 lakhs. The total expenditure on buildings connected with Central Services amounted to over Rs. 9 lakhs, the principal items being Post Offices and Telegraphs (Rs. 2·6 lakhs); Customs (Rs. 2·10 lakhs); Salt (Rs. 2·7 lakhs) and Political and Archaeological over ¾ of a lakh each.

Of the works connected with Provincial Services the total expenditure on General Administration, i.e., Provincial Legislative Council, Secretariat and Head Quarters Establishment and Commissioners and District Officers, amounted to nearly Rs. 9 lakhs.

Under Administration of Justice nearly Rs. 4 lakhs were spent and on Convict Settlements about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The expenditure under the head "Police" amounted to over Rs. 5½ lakhs. Over Rs. 22¾ lakhs were spent on "Education." The works under "Medical" cost over Rs. 12¼ lakhs. The principal works completed during the year were No. 1 Ward Pavilion (Sassoon David Hospital) at the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital at the Sir J. J. Hospital, new building for Pathology and Bacteriology, Grant Medical College, additional quarters for 99 nurses and a Sisters' Dining and Sitting Room in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and the Laboratory at the B. J. Medical School, Poona.

The expenditure on "Civil Works" amounted to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.

Works under "Public Health" and "Miscellaneous Departments" cost about Rs. 1¼ lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year the total value of the work done at the Workshops was Rs. 1½ lakhs due to slackness in trade and financial stringency. After paying all charges including Rs. 18,124 as interest on the capital value of the Workshops and the Dapuri Estate the working loss was Rs. 55,420 against the loss of Rs. 39,476 during the previous year.

During the year 24 apprentices were under training, 5 completed their apprenticeship and 8 new apprentices were engaged.

ARCHITECTURAL

Designs and sketch plans were made for several buildings in connection with Bombay City Police Club House, Post Office at Byculla, Bombay, Customs Preventive Officers' Club and new Post Office at Matunga, Bombay, New Administrative Offices and extension to the Central Offices at Poona, Post Office at Ahmedabad, Post and Telegraph Office at Belgaum and Post and Telegraph building at Sukkur.

In regard to public and institutional buildings designs were prepared for several works in connection with the J. J. Hospital Reconstruction Scheme, the Ismail College at Andheri, Civil Hospital at Thana, Hostel for 120 students of the Agricultural College, Poona, District Local Board offices at Broach and Civil Hospital at Shikarpur.

ELECTRICAL

Electricity has continued to attract the attention of the public in an interesting degree. This great public amenity has come to be looked upon as a necessity and not as a luxury and its provision in the Bombay Presidency is already on a far larger scale than in the case of any other Province in India. Six new licences including permissions under Section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act were granted in the year under report for the supply of electricity to Larkana, Matheran, Pandharpur, Panchgani, Panvel and the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in Bombay. The number of licences including permissions in operation at the beginning of the year under report was 32 while at the end of the year the number operating or under consideration was 46. The total expenditure incurred on Electric installations was nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS

The total expenditure under this head amounted to about Rs. 49½ lakhs of which over Rs. 36 lakhs were spent on repairs to roads and bridges and Rs. 13 lakhs on new works.

ARBORICULTURE

Nurseries were maintained at various places and planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention.

About 20,104 trees were planted during the year along Provincial and Local Fund roads in charge of this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS

Over Rs. 10 lakhs were spent on public health, various water supply and drainage schemes and boring operations.

Improvements to water supply at Alandi, Nasik Road Central Prison, Jacobabad, Hyderabad, Gidu, Transfuleli, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Sholapur, Shingnapur, Lonavla and Nipani were in progress and those at Dholka and Kapadwanj were nearly completed.

Drainage works at Poona, Nasik Road Central Prison, Tando Adam, Kapadwanj, Dhulia, Sholapur, Gadag, Bettigeri and Belgaum were in progress.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

The Irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres, viz. (1) Sind and (2) Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The Province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the south-west and the north-east monsoons, and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. Unlike the greater part of India, therefore, the area of cultivation in Sind that depends upon rainfall is insignificant. The river Indus, however, brings down abundant supplies of water, the discharge rarely falling below 22,000 cusecs, while the average is as high as 110,000 cusecs. From where it enters the Province of Sind, the river is generally in deltaic formation, flowing along an elevated ridge formed by its own alluvial deposits. The indigenous system of irrigation by inundation canals takes advantage of this physical peculiarity. The device is primitive ; a cut is taken out from the river and, after a short distance, the canal turns to a course parallel to the river commanding the lowlying lands falling away from the marginal ridge.

These old irrigation works have been improved and extended. Scientific methods have been introduced into the design and control of the canals, and many of them have been provided

with head regulators. But there are inherent defects in this method of irrigation. The cultivation at present dependent on river inundations is principally kharif, and even this is subject to insecurity of supply due to fluctuation in the river water levels ; the low water supplies in the winter season can be tapped only to a small extent and largely run to waste to the sea. When the Lloyd Barrage and Canals scheme, now under construction, comes into operation perennial irrigation will displace the present precarious inundation supply throughout the large portion of Sind which will be commanded by this scheme.

IRRIGATION IN DECCAN AND GUJARAT

In the Deccan and Gujarat rainfall is ordinarily available for agricultural operations, but it is often precarious in quantity and its incidence cannot be relied on. Tanks and canals provide irrigation to valuable crops, such as sugarcane, and they also afford supply to other crops when the rainfall is deficient or irregular.

The irrigation works in the Bombay Deccan are fundamentally different from those in Sind, the Punjab, Egypt, or Mesopotamia, where wide alluvial plains have been formed by very large deltaic rivers in perennial flow. The Bombay Deccan consists of a tableland sloping Eastward from the ridge of the principal geographical feature of Western India, the Western Ghats, running parallel to the sea-coast at a distance from it of 50 to 100 miles ; precipitous on the Western side they fall away more gradually to the East. The heaviest rainfal occurs on the peak of the ghat ridge, where anything up to 250 inches or more of rainfall is recorded in the four monsoon months. The intensity of the rainfall decreases very rapidly, however, Eastward from the main ridge, diminishing to a figure of 20 or 25 inches at a distance of 100 or 150 miles East of the ghats. The rivers in the Bombay Deccan have their sources in the valleys and slopes of the ghats, flow in an Eastward direction, and they are dry, or practically so, for seven or eight months of the year. The watershed of the ghats divides the rainfall, the smaller portion falling Westward into the Indian Ocean, and the remainder flowing through the long lengths of tortuous rivers to the East, eventually finding egress to the sea on the Southeastern coast of the peninsula. These rivers are in flow during the monsoon months only, and if no artificial means of conserving their waters were provided, the whole monsoon rainfall would be wasted so far as the Bombay Deccan is concerned.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake near the head of one

of the river valleys where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to afford irrigation to the country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is released as needed during the dry months of the year, and at a suitable point on the river, which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a pick-up-weir is constructed across the river course to divert the water into canals which take off on either side above the weir. In one case only, Lake Fife at Khadakwasla near Poona, do the canals take off from the flanks of the dam itself. The canals are always constructed at a considerably flatter slope than that of the river, and consequently are able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley ; as a rule each canal only irrigates the area between itself and the river. Of the new large irrigation works, the Pravara River Works have been completed and the canals are in full operation. The Lloyd Dam at the head of the Nira Valley, feeding two large canals on either side of this valley, has now been completed in all respects. In Gujarat, projects for reservoirs on the Panam river at Dejar and on the Watrak river, near Magodi and Mehmadabad, and for a weir across the Meshwa at Raska are under preparation.

The expenditure on all irrigation works in the Presidency during 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 396 lakhs, of which Rs. 354 lakhs were spent in Sind and the balance in the Deccan and Gujarat.

The amount spent on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was Rs. 371 lakhs. The total receipts from these works amounted to Rs. 98 lakhs as compared with Rs. 110 lakhs, the average for the last three years. The area irrigated by those works was 3,820,000 acres, an increase of about 164,000 acres as compared with the average of the previous three years. This increase was entirely in Sind, where the irrigated area rose from 3,406,000 acres to 3,574,500 acres. In the Deccan and Gujarat the area irrigated showed a decrease of about 4,500 acres as compared with the average, mainly due to scanty rainfall in Gujarat.

For the remaining works for which no capital accounts are kept, the area under irrigation, viz. 270,000 acres, showed an increase of 33,000 acres as compared with the average of the last three years. These works did not yield any revenue as the expenditure thereon, viz. Rs. 30 lakhs, exceeded the receipts by about Rs. 11 lakhs.

LLOYD BARRAGE — SUKKUR

Panoramic view of Barrage as seen from the roof of S.E.L.B.C's Bungalow. Cofferdam partly removed.
11th June 1930.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SIND

The inundation of 1929 was on the whole favourable for irrigation.

Owing to heavy rains in the Punjab and the bursting of the dam formed by the Shyok Glacier in Kashmir, the river this year rose very high, the highest reading at Attock being 66·5 feet on the 28th August 1929. Timely precautions were, however, taken and no serious breaches occurred in British Sind.

The fair irrigating level of 13 feet and over on Bukkur gauge was maintained for 49 days during the season. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on Kotri gauge was first reached on the 27th July, and was maintained for a period of 58 days.

The rainfall during the season was heavy but was not of material benefit to the crops as it fell mostly late in the season when the canals were running full. Torrential rains in Lower Sind and hill torrents in the Upper Sind Frontier District did a considerable amount of damage to Kharif crops.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION

The Indus River Commission is entrusted with the conservancy of the river Indus in the province of Sind. It carries out periodical surveys and constructs and maintains the river bunds which protect the country from inundation by high floods in the river. The total length of the traverse survey done during the year was 1,480 miles as compared with 1,528 miles last year. The Indus River Commission also arranges for the accurate gauging of the river and for velocity, silt and discharge observations. The results of these observations are published periodically.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS CONSTRUCTION

The scheme has been designed to provide for an assured supply of water to a large part of the Province of Sind now depending on a precarious inundation supply. It consists of a barrage across the river Indus situated about 3 miles below the Sukkur gorge, with three canals taking off on the right and four on the left bank. The scheme is divided into five Circles of Superintendence with a Chief Engineer in administrative control. One Superintending Engineer is in charge of the construction of the head works, viz., the Barrage with the river training works and the head regulators for the main canals, while the remaining Superintending Engineers, are in charge of the construction of the canal systems. As regards the construction of the Barrage Works at Sukkur the year was devoted

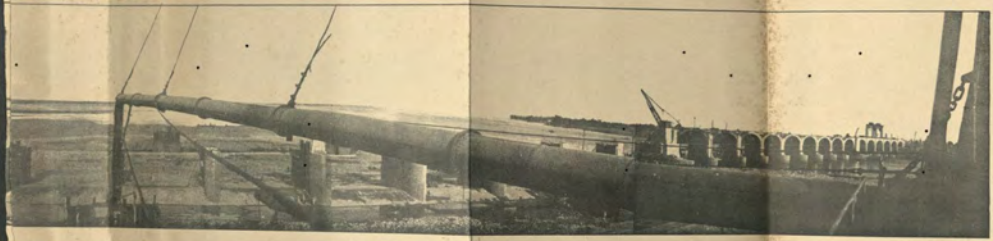
to (1) the superstructure work of the twelve spans of the scouring sluices and twenty-seven river spans of the Barrage, (2) the construction of road bridge arches and inner and outer gate bridge arches in connection with the Barrage and head regulators, (3) the completion of service works, the collection of reserves of stocks of various materials, such as, lime, stone, etc., and the erection of all plant required for works in the river, (4) the third season's programme of permanent works in the river was taken in hand and good progress was made with the construction of the foundations and piers of the remaining 27 Barrage spans. The Canal Circles were occupied in surveys, the preparation of working designs of canals, acquisition of land for canals, the excavation of main and branch canals and their distributaries and minors, both by dragline machines and by manual labour, and the construction of groups of regulators, falls, fall regulators and steel and masonry bridges. Designs for all main canals and branches were completed and those for distributaries and minors were nearing completion. The designs and alignment of water-courses were taken in hand. Excavation was continued during the year with 46 dragline excavators of various sizes.

Lloyd Barrage Circle.—The work of the previous season consisting of 10 spans on the Right and 13 spans on the Left Bank was completed according to programme. The floor masonry and aprons were completed and all piers were carried up to above the flood level. The cofferdam piling was successfully removed in spite of a very high and swift flowing river at the time. The unprecedented height of the river throughout Sind and the excessive rainfall in the Province during the abkalani had an adverse effect on the progress of works. Every endeavour was made to make good the loss of time and to minimise the damage caused by floods. The works at Sukkur withstood successfully the test to which they were subjected by the high river. After the abkalani when the level of the river had subsided sufficiently the construction of the cofferdam for the 1929-30 season's work was commenced. The cofferdam was the largest ever constructed, enclosing an area of 46 acres and within this cofferdam the construction of the under-water work of the remaining 27 spans of the Barrage was begun. For expeditious work, the cofferdam was divided into three compartments allowing of the two end sections being de-watered and masonry started therein while the middle section was in process of being cleared by dredgers. The right bank compartment was de-watered by the 19th December 1929 and the left bank by the 14th idem and masonry work was started in each respectively on the 28th

LLOYD BARRAGE — SUKKUR

Panoramic view inside Cofferdam looking downstream. All floor masonry & Aprons upstream & downstream completed. 8 Piers built up to floo
26th May 1930.

E — SUKKUR



Korons upstream & downstream, completed: & Piers built up to flood level
1930.

and 31st January 1930. The central section was de-watered by the 12th February 1930 and thereafter the dividing bunds were removed and work proceeded rapidly in the whole area of the cofferdam. Throughout the year as far as the condition of the river permitted, the superstructure masonry of the Barrage and regulators, cut-stone work and reinforced concrete arches continued and good progress was made.

In the North-Western Circle the total quantity of earth-work done on the main canals, branches and distributaries was 71·03 crores cubic feet and an approximate total of 32·38 crores cubic feet (exclusive of water courses) remains to be done to complete the work. Good progress was made with the construction of groups of regulators, fall regulators, and steel and masonry bridges.

In the Western Circle the total quantity of earthwork done was 71·35 crores cubic feet. The amount remaining to be done is about 24·88 crores cubic feet.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the **Rohri Canal Circle** was 148·03 crores cubic feet. The amount remaining to be done is about 92·39 crores cubic feet.

In the Eastern Nara Circle the total quantity of earthwork done was 70·04 crores cubic feet and an approximate total amount of 54·60 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work. The programme of cuts in the Nara river to improve the regime of the river in general was completed and all the cuts were opened. Containing embankments were constructed in a length of 99·5 miles and 93·6 miles on the right and left banks of the Nara to prevent wastage of water through depressions. The construction of the Flood Protective Banks along the Nara from Makhi weir to Khipro weir and from Khipro weir to Thar weir was practically completed. Good progress was made with the remodelling of the Mithrao and the Thar Canals. The Khipro Canal, the Samarjo Branch and their distributaries were practically completed.

The total expenditure on the scheme to the end of March 1930 amounted to Rs. 12·50 crores approximately.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

NORTHERN CIRCLE

The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in this circle, the remaining works being small tanks dependent upon local rainfall.

The year under report was marked by deficient rainfall. The monsoon commenced earlier than usual but ended abruptly in the month of August. The hardships of the cultivators were greatly minimised by the judicious distribution of water from the canals and tanks.

CENTRAL CIRCLE

The most important Irrigation works in this circle are the Ekruk Tank in the Sholapur District, the Jamda Canals in the East Khandesh District and the Krishna Canals in the Satara District. The Ekruk Tank supplies water to Sholapur Town, the Mills and the G.I.P. Railway and also for irrigation. Under unfavourable conditions of replenishment the tank is not able to meet all the demands, agricultural and non-agricultural, made on it and investigations are in hand for providing an additional storage reservoir to supplement the supply. The sixteen first class irrigation works in this circle irrigated about 36,780 acres.

The only important irrigation work under construction in the circle was the Visapur Tank in the Ahmednagar District. The dam and the main canal and its three distributaries have been completed and the work on the remaining distributaries was in progress. The opening ceremony of the tank and canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 26th August 1929.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

The largest and most important irrigation works in the Presidency proper are in the Deccan.

Mhasvad Tank.—This irrigation tank is formed by an earthen dam across the Man river, 9,000 feet long and 80 feet high at its highest point and it has a storage capacity of 2,602 million cubic feet. It is situated on the Eastern border of the Satara District but irrigates lands in the Sholapur District. The tank irrigated about 6,900 acres during the year.

Godavari Canals.—This was the first of the important irrigation schemes undertaken in the Central Deccan for the protection of the areas liable to famine. It was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of a little over one crore of rupees and irrigates lands in the South of Nasik District and in the North of Ahmednagar District. The area of all crops irrigated by this system was about 24,000 acres. A Survey for an additional storage for the Godavari Canal was in progress.

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme consists of (1) a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla, known as Lake Fife, and

LLOYD BARRAGE — SUKKUR

PANORAMIC VIEW OF BARRAGE, COFFERDAM, AND CANAL HEAD REGULATORS TAKEN FROM UPSTREAM.

(2) the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals ; both are in aggregate 88 miles long. The water of the lake is used partly for supplying drinking water to Poona and partly for irrigation. The area irrigated was about 14,500 acres.

Kadwa and Girna River Works.—These are two comparatively small irrigation systems in this circle which irrigated about 6,800 acres.

Pravara River Works.—The system comprises (1) the Wilson Dam, 1,600 feet in length, impounding Lake Arthur Hill at Bhandardara on the Pravara river, with a storage capacity of some 10,000 million cubic feet at present, (2) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar, 890 feet long and (3) two canals named the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals, 33 miles and 48 miles long, respectively. The system is now in full operation and the area of all crops irrigated thereby was about 37,000 acres. Proposals to increase the storage are under consideration.

The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar and the Nira Right Bank Canal.—The project comprises the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar to replace the old Dam (a much smaller structure constructed some 40 years ago) for the Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Right Bank Canal, 100¼ and 106½ miles long, respectively. The new lake impounds about 24,000 million cubic feet of water and supplies the old Left Bank Canal and the new Right Bank Canal both of which take off from the pick-up-weir on the Nira river at Vir, some 17 miles below Bhatgar. The project mainly benefits the Western portion of the Sholapur Collectorate a tract notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is now completed in all respects. Practically all deep cutting and high banks up to the end of the canal have been completed. The distribution system is being constructed on up-to-date principles and the latest types of measuring devices are being provided at distributary heads and also at frequent intervals on the channels. Irrigation has already commenced and the area irrigated during the year was about 16,000 acres.

Second Class Irrigation Works.—These works include numerous bandharas or weirs built across small streams, with a good natural supply of water for the purpose of raising the level of the water sufficiently to command the adjacent lands. In all there are about 300 bandharas in the Nasik Collectorate alone and about 50 bandharas in the Poona Collectorate. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent on repairs, extensions and improvements of these works.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH CIRCLE

Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank.—This system forms part of a system which was one of the pioneer irrigation works in the Deccan and irrigates lands on the left bank of the Nira river. The canal protects a tract with an extremely precarious rainfall in the Poona District. The system originally consisted of a storage reservoir at Bhatgar, a pick-up-weir at Vir and a canal about 100 miles long with a tank called the Shetphal Tank at the tail thereof used for the purpose of storing a portion of the surplus monsoon flow in the river. The scheme is financially the most remunerative of the larger protective irrigation works now in operation in the Deccan. The system irrigated about 72,000 acres.

Nira Valley Development Project.—This project comprises remodelling the Nira Left Bank canal and the provision of additional storage at Vir to supplement the storage at Bhatgar. Remodelling work in connection with the main canal is mostly finished and that in connection with the distributaries is in hand.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION WORK

The scientific research side of irrigational problems and practice is dealt with in the Special Irrigation Division. The principal subjects dealt with were :—

(1) Soil and sub-soil classification.
(2) Drainage of water-logged lands and taking measures to prevent water-logging.
(3) Reclamation of salt lands.
(4) Block formation and revision.
(5) Observation of sub-soil water levels.
(6) Improvements in distribution and measurement of water.
(7) Irriculture, i.e., the inter-action of irrigation and agriculture.
(8) Effluent Irrigation.
(9) Soil physics.
(10) Hydrodynamic experiments.
(11) Rain and river gauge works.

The class held annually for giving Irrigation officers an insight into the research work done by this Division was again held during the year.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE

Among the irrigation works in this circle, the Gokak Canal is the most important. The system consists of a weir across

the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District, 16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The cotton mills at Gokak and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were supplied with water as usual. The area irrigated by the canal during the year was about 11,437 acres.

The Dharma Canal stands next in importance in this circle. The crops raised on lands irrigated by the canal and by tanks fed by the canal were in good condition.

The remaining irrigation works are small and are situated chiefly in the Dharwar District.

Investigations were in progress for a storage reservoir at Sirur and a pick-up-weir near Gokak, both on the Markandeya river, and a canal about 20 miles long intended to irrigate about 19,000 acres of land in the Gokak Taluka.

RAILWAYS

The Railway lines in the Bombay Presidency are not administered by the Bombay Government but are under the direct control of the Railway Board. The Railway Board has also the control of the Railway lines in the Indian States within the Presidency.

The total length of the Railways open for traffic during the year under report in the Bombay Presidency including Sind was 5,735·892 miles including the following 46·302 miles newly opened for traffic :—

	Length	Gauge
(1) Boriavi-Vadtal Railway ..	3·712	5′ 6″
(2) Jambusar-Kavi Railway ..	17·87	2′ 6″
(3) Samni-Dehej Railway ..	24·72	2′ 6″

All the works on the Vasad-Katana Railway are nearing completion. The probable date of completion of the line has been given as 30th July 1930.

The Pad Idan-Mehrabpur Section (north loop)—44 miles—of the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways, the construction of which was started in November 1928, was opened for traffic on 20th May 1930. The work on the Tando Adam-Nawabshah section (south-loop)—54 miles—was started in March 1930 and is expected to be completed and the line opened to public traffic in November 1931.

The work on the Belapur-Sheogaon Railway has been suspended for want of funds.

Surveys on the following lines were completed or in progress :—

(1) Traffic survey of the Sojitra-Dholka Railway.

(2) The conversion from the metre gauge to broad gauge of the British section of the Jodhpur Railway from Hyderabad to Chhor and of the two branches from Mirpurkhas to Khadro and Jamrao to Jhudo.

(3) Lines in the Tando Mahommad Khan area, including Tando Mahommad Khan-Sujawal and Badin Jungshahi, *via* Sujawal, Railway projects.

(4) Pandharpur-Lonand extension.

CHAPTER VIII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

FOLLOWING on 1928, the record year of high death-rate, the year under report also showed a further increase. This adverse feature in the health history of the Presidency was characterised mainly by a large number of deaths from Fevers and the Chief Epidemic Diseases in the Presidency proper and the heavy incidence of cholera and malaria in Sind. The health history of the Presidency from 1918, the year of Influenza pandemic, judged by the total mortality figures, is one of steady progress up to 1922, the year of a record of low death-rate (23·61) and thereafter of a gradual rise to the standard above that which normally prevailed. Thus the death-rate figure for 1923—25·89, for 1924—27·63, for 1925—23·66, for 1926—28·55, for 1927—25·71, for 1928—27·28, and for the year under report 30·53, which is the highest during the last decade, indicates the return to the 1911—15 mean of 27·56, with which also it cannot favourably be compared. Cholera was prevalent in the Northern half of the Presidency while plague prevailed in the Southern. The districts in the centre had both cholera and plague. Small-pox was evenly distributed throughout the Presidency. Influenza was present in Sind after the rains and floods, increasing the mortality figures under Respiratory Diseases.

When plague and cholera are prevalent, it is usually noticed that the deaths recorded under Fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhœa increase probably due to defective diagnosis, especially in the initial stages before the Village Officers are certain that they have an epidemic disease in their midst.

Malaria in an epidemic form prevailed in Sind after the floods. The mortality was high and affected chiefly children up to ten years of age.

The number of births recorded in 1929 showed a slight increase over 1928 and so did the infantile mortality rate. The normal phenomena of increase in the number of deaths in proportion to the increase in the number of births is seen in the three towns, e.g. Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat. In Bombay,

Sholapur and Karachi, however, although the number of births recorded in 1929 was more than 1928 yet the total number of deaths was less than the previous year. The improvement in the second group of towns can be placed to the credit of all Societies working for the welfare of infants and mothers in these towns.

Comparing the figures with those of the preceding year, "Fevers" showed an increase of 20 per cent., "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" 7 per cent., "Respiratory Diseases" 3 per cent. and "Other Causes" 3 per cent., while the chief epidemic diseases—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague combined—show an increase of 47 per cent.

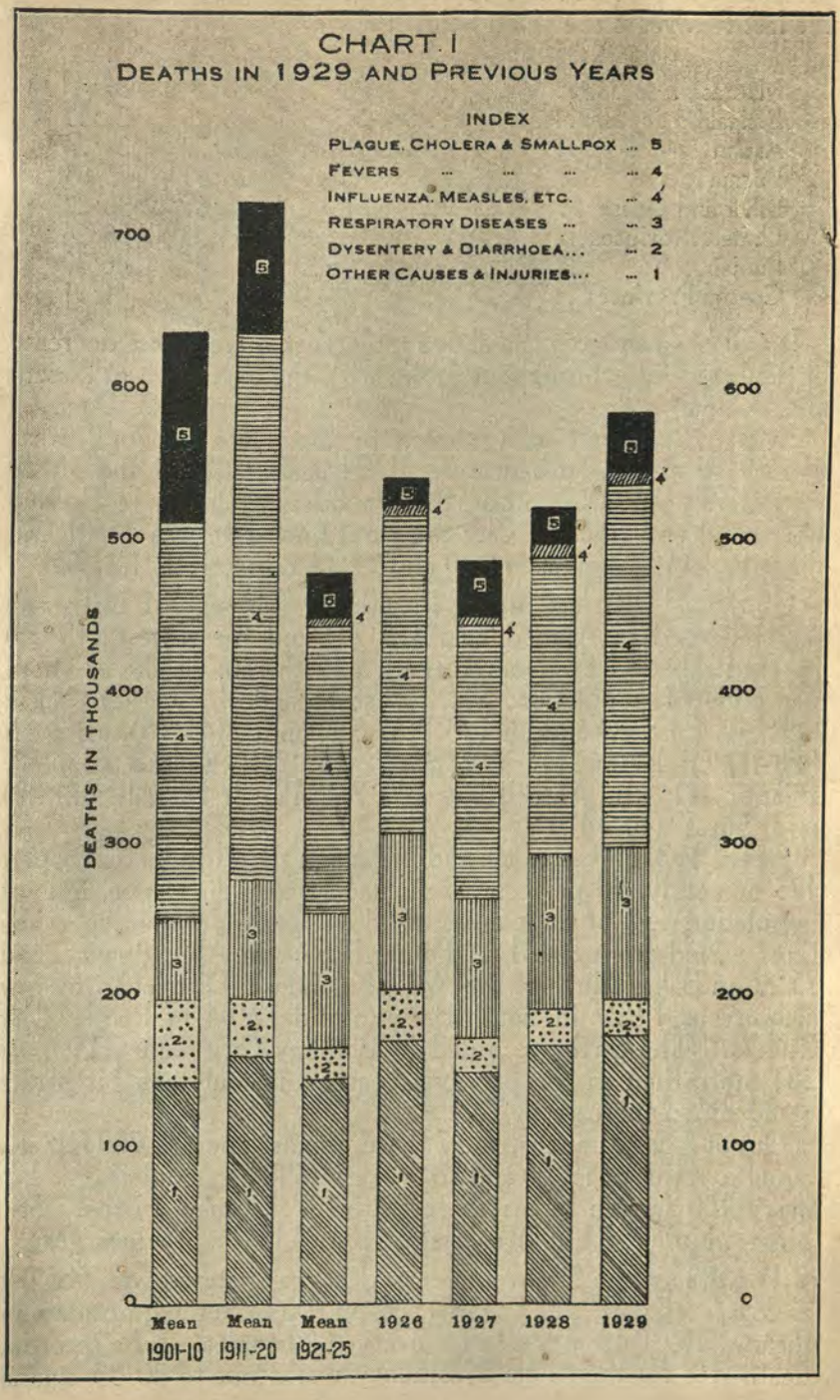
Compared with the mean of the previous five years 1924-28, there was an increase in mortality under almost all the heads—Fevers (10·58 to 12·86), Respiratory Diseases (4·83 to 5·21), Other Causes (8·11 to 8·75) and the Epidemic Diseases —Cholera (·43 to ·47), Small-pox (·32 to ·56), Plague (·51 to ·94), while Dysentery and Diarrhœa shows a slight decrease (1·38 to 1·31).

Births.—Among the civil European population of 19,247, 265 births were recorded against 266 equal to a birth-rate of 13·77 per mille against 13·82 in 1928. There were 192 deaths equal to a death-rate of 9·98 as compared with 133 and 6·91 respectively in the previous year. This rise is proportionate to an increase from 87 to 134 in deaths in Bombay City where 59 per cent. of all the Europeans in the Presidency reside.

Among Anglo-Indians, 265 births were registered against 245 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population, for the year under report was 25·93 as compared with 33·75 in 1928. There were 178 deaths as against 192 in the previous year. The death-rate, per mille, for the year, was 17·41 against 18·78 in 1928.

Among the civil Indian population of 19,165,614, 733,520 births were registered showing a slight increase of 1,873 over the figures for 1928 and also of 79,346 on the decennial mean figure—654,174. The year 1929 may be considered as satisfactory so far as births are concerned, as it showed the highest number of births on record. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 38·27 as against 38·17 in the previous year. For the Presidency proper excluding Bombay City and Sind the rate was 42·66 against 42·54 in 1928, and for the Province of Sind 24·57 as compared with 24·63 in the

CHART. I
DEATHS IN 1929 AND PREVIOUS YEARS



previous year. The rates recorded in other parts of India for the last two years are given below :—

	1929	1928
Madras	37·9	37·4
Bengal	29·26	29·57
Assam	32·77	31·24
Burma	26·43	25·85
Bihar and Orissa	35·6	38·27
United Provinces	34·33	38·24
Punjab	44·45	46·30
Central Provinces	43·96	46·51

It will be seen from the above table that there was a decrease in the birth-rate throughout India with the exception of Assam and Burma.

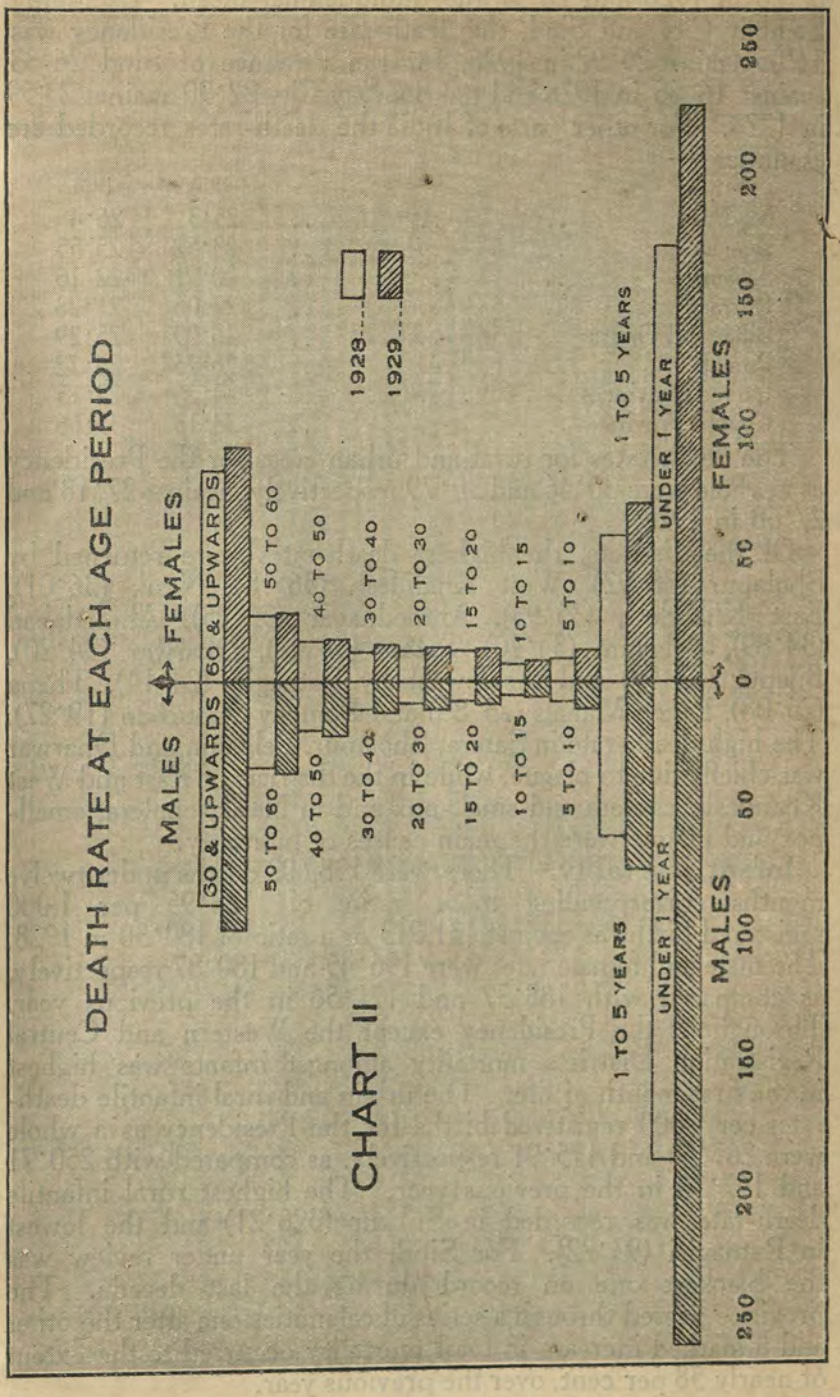
In the Presidency as a whole, the birth-rate for rural areas was 39·98 and for urban areas 31·24 against 40·09 and 30·29 respectively in 1928. For the Presidency Proper excluding both Sind and Bombay City the rural birth-rate was 44·01 and the urban 34·53 against 44·10 and 33·11 respectively in 1928.

Of the 27 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in Ahmednagar (55·73) and the lowest (19·38) in Hyderabad. Twelve returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of population, viz. West Khandesh (53·32), Nasik (49·29), East Khandesh (48·86), Sholapur (45·75), Broach (45·41), Belgaum (43·30), Satara (43·27), Kolaba (42·68), Bijapur (41·94), Ahmedabad (40·78), Panch Mahals (40·43) and Surat (40·14).

Of the 192 talukas, petas and mahals in the Presidency Proper, 173 or nearly 90 per cent. returned rates over 35 per mille of population—37 of these areas yielding figures above 50. The rates varied from 90·51 in Pathardi peta in Ahmednagar and 75·86 in Sakri taluka of the West Khandesh District to as low a figure as 19·27 in South Salsette and 17·04 in Poona City Taluka. The births recorded in Bombay City were 23,907 or 284 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 20·81 an increase of ·25.

Out of 733,520 births, 380,731 were males and 352,789 females equal to ratios of 19·86 and 18·41 per mille of population. For every 100 female births there were 107·92 male births. Still births numbered 11,079 as against 10,685 in the previous year.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered was 585,046 as compared with 522,885 in 1928 and 509,236 the quinquennial mean. 105·01 males died for every 100 females. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 30·53 against


DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD
CHART II
MALES
FEMALES
60 & UPWARDS
50 TO 60
40 TO 50
30 TO 40
20 TO 30
15 TO 20
10 TO 15
5 TO 10
1 TO 5 YEARS
UNDER 1 YEAR
1928
1929
250
200
150
100
50
0

27·28 in 1928 and 26·57 the quinquennial mean. Excluding Bombay City and Sind, the death-rate for the Presidency was 32·05 against 29·92 in 1928, for the Province of Sind 26·33 against 16·66 in 1928 and for Bombay City 22·90 against 23·59 in 1228. For other parts of India the death-rates recorded are as under :—

	1929	1928
Madras	25·3	26·4
Bengal	23·52	25·55
Assam	20·91	22·16
Burma	22·06	21·28
Bihar and Orissa	26·09	25·29
Punjab	26·75	24·72
United Provinces	24·26	24·15
Central Provinces	34·13	33·66

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 30·46 and 30·79 respectively, against 27·18 and 27·68 in 1928.

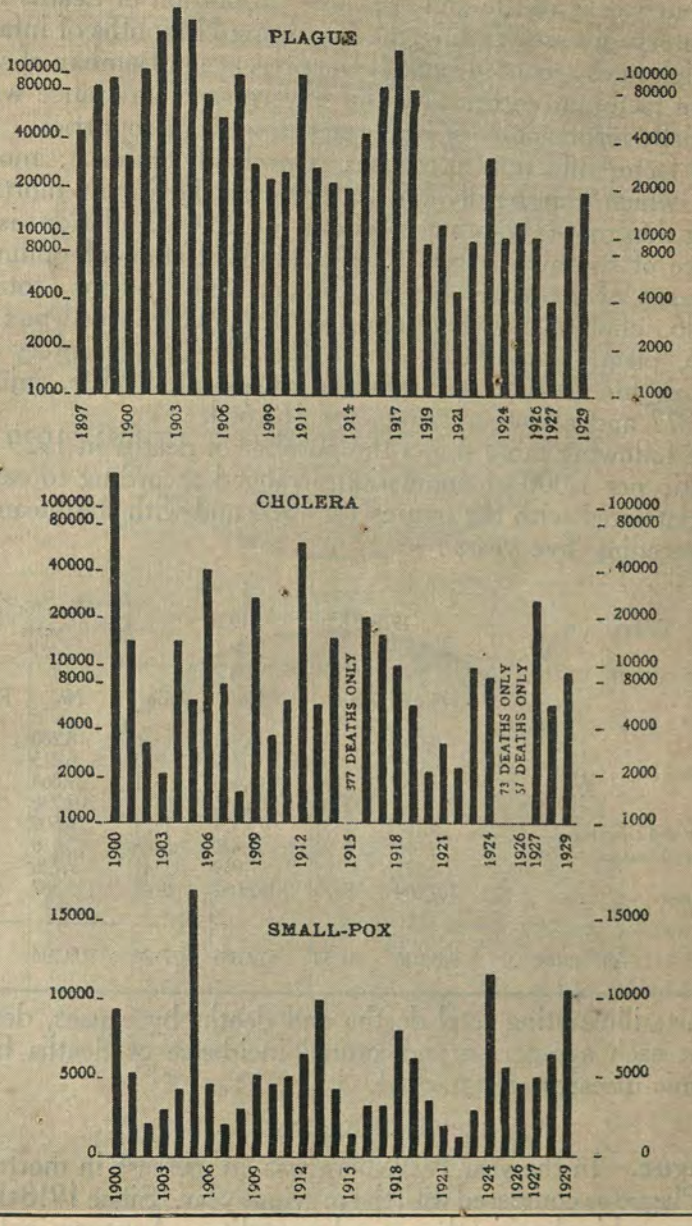
Of the districts, the highest death-rates were returned by Sholapur (38·92), West Khandesh (36·18), Nasik (36·01), East Khandesh (35·93), Ahmednagar (35·05), Ahmedabad (34·89), Belgaum (34·70), Satara (34·41), Dharwar (34·20), Bijapur (32·99) and the lowest by Ratnagiri (24·14), Thana (25·08), Panch Mahals (23·86) and Bombay Suburban (19·27). The high death-rate in Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar was chiefly due to plague, while in the districts of East and West Khandesh, cholera and small-pox and in Nasik, cholera, small-pox and plague were the main causes of mortality.

Infant Mortality.—There were 138,602 deaths under twelve months corresponding to a ratio of 188·95 per 1,000 registered births as against 131,913 or a ratio of 180·30 in 1928. The male and female rates were 196·45 and 180·87 respectively, as compared with 188·37 and 171·56 in the previous year. Throughout the Presidency except the Western and Central Registration Districts mortality amongst infants was highest in the first month of life. The urban and rural infantile death-rates per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 261·50 and 175·91 respectively, as compared with 250·71 and 167·38 in the previous year. The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Sukkur (326·21) and the lowest in Ratnagiri (93·22). For Sind, the year under review was the blackest one on record during the last decade. The province passed through a series of calamities one after the other and a marked increase in total mortality occurred to the extent of nearly 58 per cent. over the previous year.

CHART IV

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Scale figures represent actual deaths for Plague and Cholera. Figures are at their log : intervals and only those above 1000 are shown



In Bombay City the number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,225 being 243 less than in 1928 and 2,069 less than the annual average in the ten years 1919-28.

The salient features were the magnitude of the role played by debility and prematurity in the causation of death in the first four weeks of life and the large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases during the remaining 11 months of infancy. The high rates recorded suggest the presence in Bombay of some adverse factor in addition to the poverty and ignorance which are chiefly responsible for high rates in western countries. The added factor affecting all classes is probably malaria; another factor which can hardly fail to enhance the infant mortality among the more ignorant portions of the population is the practice of soothing babies by the administration of opium.

Causes of deaths.—Deaths among all Indians totalled 585,046, cholera being responsible for 9,084, small-pox for 10,635, plague for 18,014, fevers for 246,428, dysentery and diarrhœa for 25,108, respiratory diseases for 99,896, injuries for 8,277 and all other causes for 167,604.

The following table shows the number of deaths in 1929 and the ratio per 1,000 of population arranged according to causes and contrasted with the figures for 1928 and with the mean for the preceding five years :—

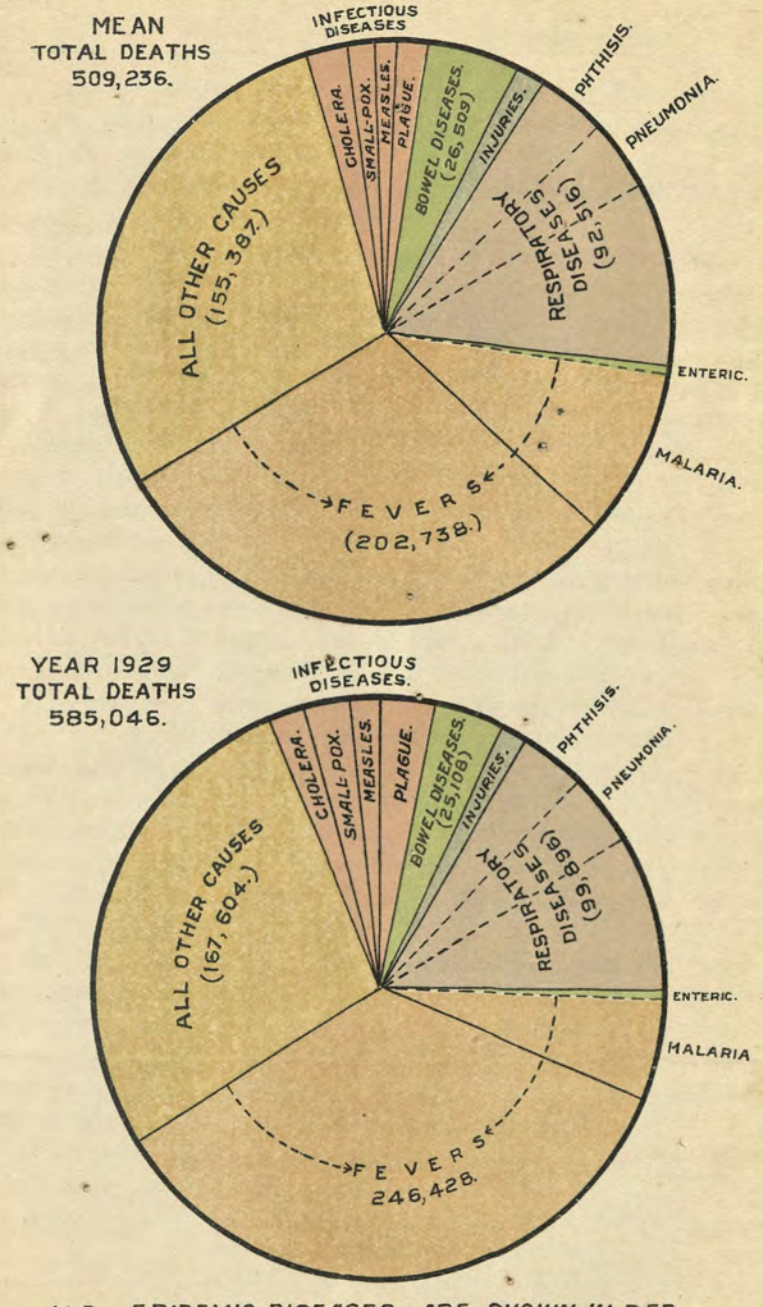
Causes	1929		1928		Mean for five years	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
Cholera	9,084	·47	6,881	·36	8,280	·43
Small-pox	10,635	·56	5,265	·27	6,215	·32
Plague	18,014	·94	13,563	·71	9,864	·51
Fevers	246,428	12·86	206,356	10·77	202,738	10·58
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	25,108	1·31	23,371	1·22	26,509	1·38
Respiratory Diseases ..	99,896	5·21	97,428	5·08	92,516	4·83
Injuries	8,277	·43	7,959	·41	7,726	·40
Other causes	167,604	8·75	162,062	8·46	155,387	8·11
All Causes ..	585,046	30·53	522,885	27·28	509,236	26·57

Charts illustrating total deaths and deaths by causes, death-rate at each age-period and annual incidence of deaths from epidemic diseases are attached.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Plague.—In the year 1929 there was an increase in mortality from Plague as compared with the previous year. Since 1918 there has been a big drop in the annual mortality. A return in 1923

CHART V.
COMPARATIVE DIAGRAMS OF DEATHS BY CAUSES FOR MEAN 1924-28 & FOR 1929.



N.B._ EPIDEMIC DISEASES ARE SHOWN IN RED.

G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1931.

to the high rate common before the great war was followed by a fall in 1924 and also in the years following till 1928 and even in 1929 with slight variations. During the year under report 18,014 deaths were registered equal to a death-rate of ·94 as contrasted with 13,563 and a death-rate of ·71 in 1928 and ·51 the quinquennial mean.

Only 29 deaths were recorded in Bombay City against 257 in the previous year. No death occurred among Europeans and the Anglo-Indians.

No deaths were reported from Aden during the year under report as against 1,137 in 1928.

The heaviest mortality occurred in the Southern Registration District. The chief areas of mortality were Dharwar and Belgaum Districts which contributed 5,007 and 3,164 deaths equal to death-rates of 5·35 and 3·77 respectively. Next to these, Satara was badly affected and returned 4,875 deaths equal to a death-rate of 4·76. Other badly affected districts were Sholapur with 1,634 deaths or a death-rate of 2·20, Nasik 1,425 or a death-rate of 1·73. In Gujarat, Surat was the only affected district which returned 92 deaths equal to a death-rate of ·14. Sind was quite free.

Anti-plague.—The total number of persons inoculated during the year under report was 423,260 as compared with 132,340 in the previous year. Out of these, 295,544 were performed in British Territory and 127,716 in Native States.

Cholera.—A somewhat severe epidemic of cholera prevailed from July to November and resulted in 9,084 deaths. In 1925 and 1926 there were 57 and 73 deaths respectively. In 1927 a severe epidemic of cholera prevailed from March to November and resulted in 26,153 deaths. In 1928, the mortality, viz. 6,881 deaths, was smaller. Previous bad cholera years were 1927 (26,153 deaths), 1919 (51,551), 1912 (64,505), 1909 (28,714), 1906 (46,119), and 1900 (163,200).

In the Presidency Proper all the Collectorates with the exception of Kolaba, Broach and Kaira were more or less affected while in Sind all the districts reported deaths. The epidemic reached its height in August when 5,535 deaths occurred and had practically ceased by November, when 247 deaths were recorded. In December there were only 87 deaths.

The total number of persons inoculated against Cholera during the year under report was 151,732.

Small-pox.—The small-pox epidemic of 1929 was the severest since 1905, with the exception of 1924 when the epidemic resulted in over 11,000 deaths. The total deaths recorded during the year

under report numbered 10,635 (5,413 males and 5,222 females) against 5,265 in the previous year and 6,215 the mean of previous five years.

Of the 10,635 deaths from small-pox, 3,176 were of infants under one year and 5,593 of children between one and ten years of age. Sixty-three per cent. of the mortality occurred during the first six months of the year. December was the month of greatest severity, 1,681 deaths having been recorded. The small-pox year normally begins about October-November and reaches its full in March or April and then declines. It was obvious, therefore, that the high mortality in December only indicated that the full force of the epidemic was yet to come and this has proved to be the case in the returns for the early half of 1930. Thus, the year 1930 will be a bad small-pox year.

Influenza.—There was a slight rise in mortality from influenza as compared with the previous year, the total deaths recorded during the year under report being 280 against 228 in the preceding year.

Malaria.—30,851 deaths from malaria were recorded against 44,683 in 1929. By Registration Districts, the figures were :— Sind 10,211 ; Southern 7,025 ; Central 7,005 ; Western 5,778 ; and Gujarat 621 ; as compared with 25,015 ; 6,808 ; 5,909 ; 6,015 ; and 645 respectively in 1928. In Bombay City, 211 deaths were registered as against 291 in 1928.

Sind recorded a decrease, 10,211 deaths as against 25,015 in the previous year.

For the treatment of cases of malaria, 38 Subordinate Medical Service Officers were appointed by the Surgeon General on special duty. Grants were placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for free distribution and cheap sale of quinine.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1929 showed that no new major works were carried out during the year and the only work worth mentioning was the extension of the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, under the J. J. and Allied Hospitals Extension Scheme. The foundation stone of this work was laid by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 20th November 1928. The building is expected to be complete and ready for occupation by the end of 1930.

The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 3,916,354 against 3,708,159 in the preceding year— an increase of 208,195 or 5·3 per cent. Of the total 107,092 were treated as in-patients and 3,809,262 as out-patients as

THE NEW COWASJEE JEHANGIR OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

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compared with 99,410 and 3,608,749 respectively, treated in 1928. There was an increase of 7,682 or 7·1 per cent. in the attendance of in-patients and of 200,513 or 5·2 per cent. in that of out-patients over the previous year. The total number of patients treated at female Hospitals and Dispensaries was 149,232 against 152,997 in 1928. Of the in-patients treated during the year 66,305 were cured, 17,596 were relieved, 10,872 were discharged otherwise and 7,590 died. The ratio of death per cent. to total treated was 7·0, the same as that in 1928.

The number of beds available was 7,317 or 34 less than the previous year, owing to adjustment of accommodation, and the daily average number of patients occupying them was 5,057 as compared with 5,105·0 in 1928. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 36,901 against 36,122 in the preceding year.

Of the total treated during the year 27,149 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 2,440,856 were Hindus, 1,253,911 were Mussalmans and 194,438 belonged to other classes.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year under report numbered 139,502 against 145,391 in 1928. They were performed on 138,766 persons with a mortality of 0·5 per cent., as compared with 144,546 persons with a percentage mortality of 0·4 in 1928.

The total receipts, inclusive of cash balances, amounted to Rs. 74,28,609 as compared with Rs. 68,39,752 in 1928. Local Funds contributed Rs. 5,10,152 and the Municipal Funds Rs. 16,81,977. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 71,542. Subscriptions from Europeans and Indians amounted to Rs. 77,878. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 13,86,245 of which Rs. 2,24,434 were realised on account of hospital fees and Rs. 2,61,543 were contributed by the several Nursing Associations. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,57,346 as compared with Rs. 65,51,377 in 1928. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-6-0.

Municipalities.—The abolition of Gogho Municipality in Ahmedabad District during the year under report reduced the number of municipalities to 155 with a total population of 2,678,542. Their aggregate income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 353⅓ lakhs.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 27 District Local Boards and 222 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 196½ lakhs.

Of this, Rs. 8 lakhs were spent on works connected with public health.

Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act of 1889, 579 Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees were working during the year. In addition, there were 27 Notified Area Committees and two Sanitary Boards.

Pilgrim Centres.—The chief day of the Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur fell on 17th July 1929. The total number of pilgrims who paid the tax was 205,766 and there were 7,895 exemptions. The arrangements at Kurduwadi in connection with the provision of sanitary and medical facilities were under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

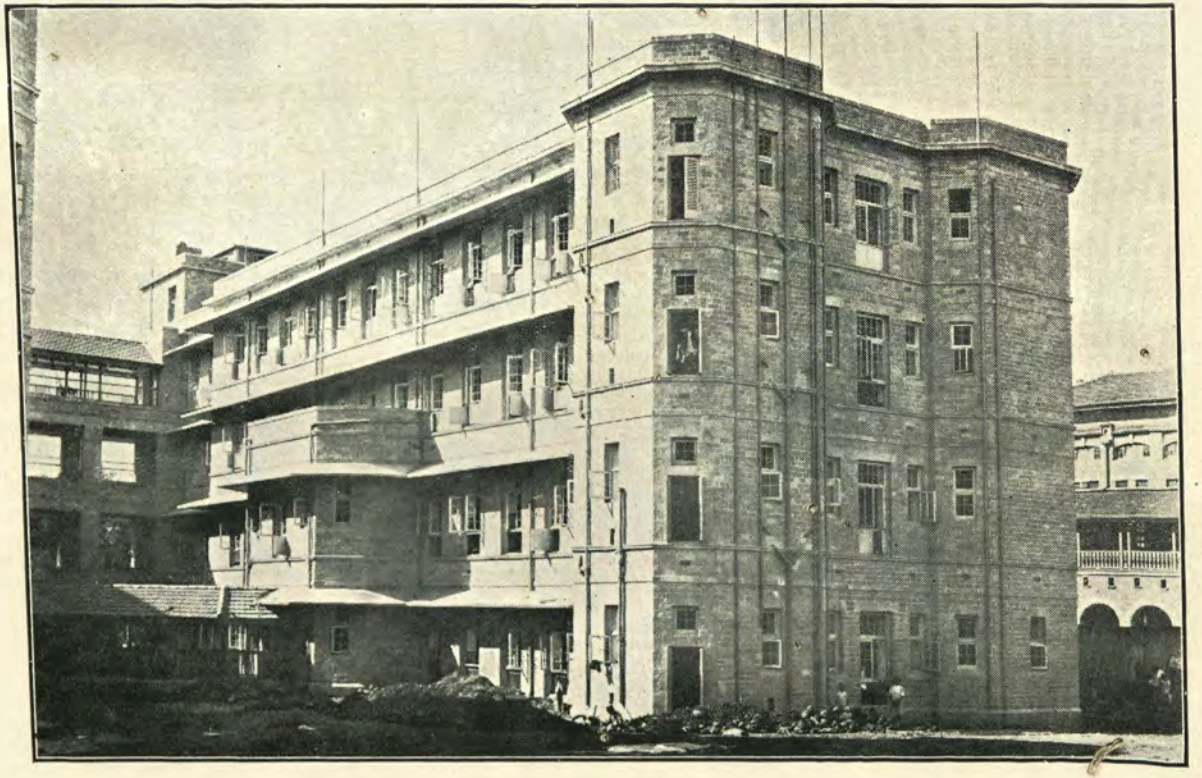
The usual medical arrangements were ready well in advance before the pilgrims began to arrive. Nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 17 medical students were employed. The Infectious Diseases Hospital was in charge of the municipal Medical Officer. Incoming and outgoing pilgrims were inspected at the Railway Station and at the Octroi nakas. Ambulances for the immediate removal of the sick were provided at the nakas. The health of pilgrims was good and the fair passed off without any epidemic.

At the Kartiki fair in November the attendance was about 116,107 and the smaller Pandharpur fairs, the Kartiki festival at Alandi, the fairs at Shirala and Shingnapur were also catered for in respect of sanitary and preventive arrangements under the guidance of the public health staff.

In the Western Registration District, the principal fairs at Nasik and Trimbak were the Nivritti in February, the Mahashivratra in March, the Ram-Navami in April and the Kartiki in November 1929. The number of pilgrims during these "Parvanis" varied considerably ranging from about 1,500 during the Kartiki to 40,000 during the Nivritti fair. The sanitary arrangements were excellent under the guidance of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Registration District.

Saundatti-Yellamma in the Belgaum District, Yamnur in the Dharwar District and Gokarn in the Kanara District are three important fair centres in the Southern Registration District to which people from all parts of the Presidency are drawn. The total number of pilgrims attending the fairs was about 10 to 50,000 in the first, 60,000 in the second and 30,000 in the last one.

In Gujarat, the festivals at Vautha in Dholka Taluka and Shukaltirth in Broach Taluka were attended by about 100,000



THE SIR SASSOON DAVID HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

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and 8,000 pilgrims, respectively. Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. The "Manikthari Punem" fair was held at Dakore on 18th October 1929. As the municipal authorities had failed to make adequate sanitary arrangements for the fair and in view of the prevalence of cholera in the areas from which pilgrims are drawn, the Collector issued an order under section 175 of the District Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1901) that the Assistant Director of Public Health should carry out forthwith the sanitary arrangements and the cost should be paid by the municipality. Accordingly the Assistant Director of Public Health encamped at Dakore during the fair days and conducted and supervised sanitary arrangements personally. There was no epidemic.

The Lal Shahbaz fair at Sehwan (Sind) was held from 30th January to 1st February 1929 and was attended by about 20,000 pilgrims.

Health and Baby Weeks.—The Health and Baby Week celebrations which have been held in the Presidency for the last seven years are making steady progress. During the year there were 202 shows.

Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association.—The work of training dais under the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association is progressing. During the year new centres were opened in Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik, Satara, West Khandesh and Bombay Suburban Districts.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be given towards grant-in-aid for these centres, but the condition that the grant in each case should be limited to one-third of the total expenditure has been waived for the year 1929-30.

VACCINATION

In the year 1929-30, 703,689 persons were primarily vaccinated and 489,864 persons re-vaccinated against 652,893 and 144,270 in the previous year. There was an increase of 50,796 in primary and 345,594 in re-vaccinations as compared with last year's figures.

The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed in the whole Settlement of Aden was 33,854 and 52,330 against 9,086 and 899 during the preceding year. There were 153 deaths from small-pox against 11 in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations seen by vaccinators 599,288 or 85·16 per cent. were successful, 1,364 or ·20 per cent. were unsuccessful and the results could not be ascertained in the remaining 14·64 per cent. of the cases. The percentage of

successful re-vaccinations was 19·99. The result in 64·36 per cent. could not be ascertained.

Towards the end of the year 1929 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in Poona City and a severe epidemic of the disease was expected throughout the Presidency. Special vaccinators were appointed and as a result of the campaign 4,802 primary and 49,731 re-vaccinations were performed in Greater Poona from January to March 1930.

A press note regarding the expected pandemic of small-pox was issued early in 1930. Special vaccinators were appointed in Municipal and District Local Board areas and intensive vaccination campaigns were undertaken. A propaganda officer was appointed to give lectures and magic lantern demonstration on small-pox. He visited important towns mostly in the Western and Gujarat Registration Districts.

During the year the provisions of the District Vaccination Act were extended to Malegaon and Barsi Municipal areas.

Due to unexpected and abnormally heavy demands for lymph the work at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, increased enormously necessitating the appointment of temporary additional staff to cope with the demand. During the year, 1,820,230 doses of lymph were issued as compared with 1,258,670 during the previous year.

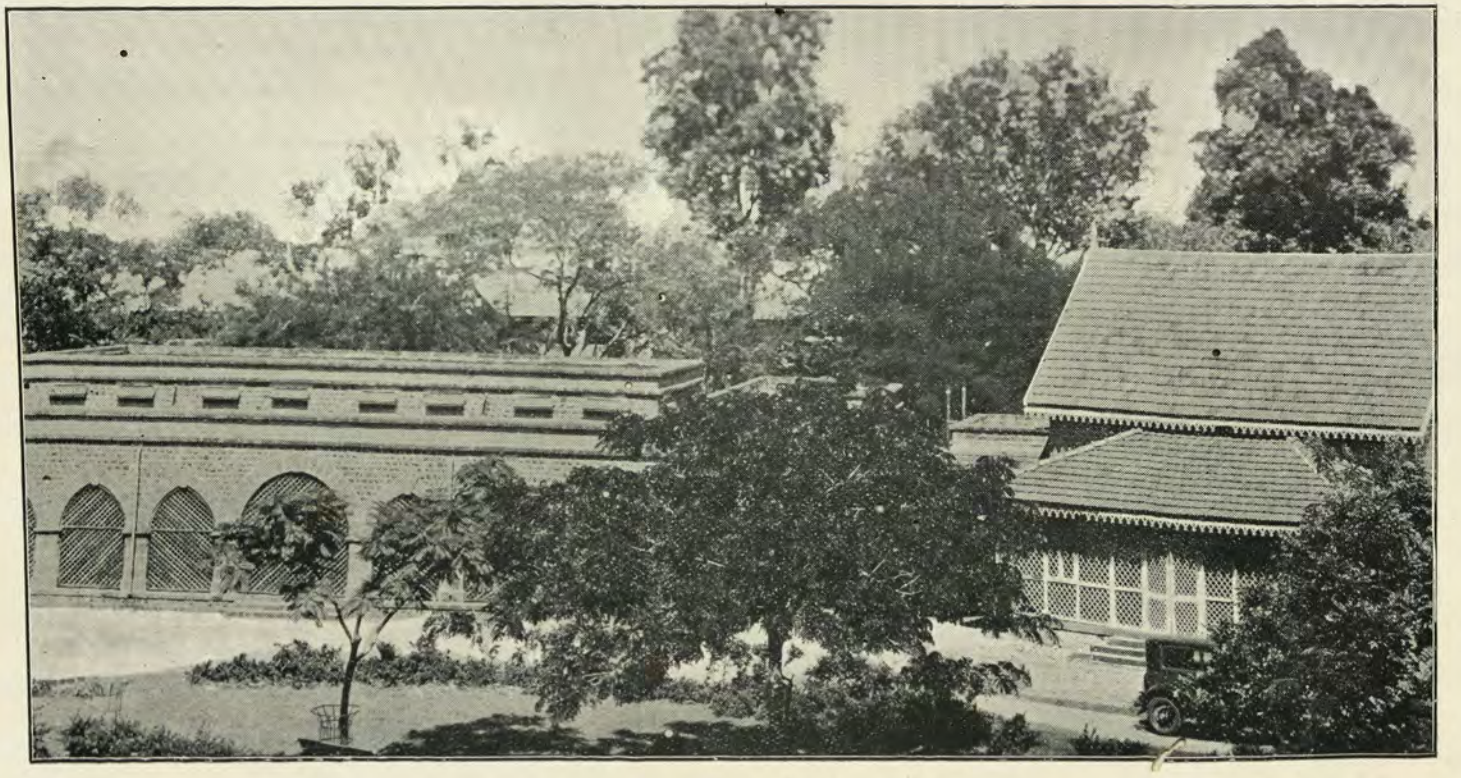
The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 6·66 lakhs. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-15-5.

Excluding Bombay City, Aden and the five cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Belgaum and Deolali, the Vaccination Act is in force in only 13 towns of the Presidency, viz. Bandra, Kurla, Dhulia, Bhusaval, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Rohri, Larkana, Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Barsi.

THE HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

During the year under report satisfactory progress was made in the work of the Laboratory, and in addition to the very large amount of routine work dealt with in the vaccine and diagnostic departments, a great deal of very valuable research was carried out thus maintaining the high standard of former years. The demand for Plague Prophylactic doses, though small as compared to the previous year, was up to the average, some million and a half doses having been dispatched. The largest consumers were the Bombay Presidency, Mysore State and the Punjab.

Continued research in plague vaccine has resulted in the introduction as a routine measure of control tests which enable the purity and sterility of this product to be guaranteed to a



THE INDIAN MATERNITY WARD, SASSOON HOSPITALS, POONA

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degree formerly not possible. Two directions in which further refinement appeared desirable are, (*i*) the avoidance and detection of contamination during the early stages of manufacture and (*ii*) standardization of the finished product so that no vaccine is issued which does not conform to a certain standard of immunizing value. Dr. Gore in his researches on the cultural reaction of *B. pestis* has elaborated his cultural controls in fluid and solid media so that early detection of contaminants, either in the "seed" or in the subsequent cultures used for the preparation of the vaccine, is practically assured.

A Committee of plague research workers of the Institute was convened in February of the year under review to consider certain problems in connection with the manufacture of plague vaccine, which had arisen as a result of the researches carried on during the past few years. The conclusions reached by the Plague Committee having been submitted to and approved by the local Government, a further meeting of the Committee was convened in April 1929 and certain proposals, based on the original Committee's findings regarding the future manufacture, use and method of indenting for plague vaccine, were considered and were approved by Government.

In the Pharmacological Department study of certain indigenous medicinal plants was completed during the year. So far few indigenous drugs of reputed value have been found on investigation to justify the claims made for them. "The work is valuable, however," says the Director, "in that it should help to clear away the fog of mixed superstition and tradition on which the indigenous systems of medicine so largely depend, while at the same time making it possible to introduce to the medical profession on a true scientific basis such drugs of indigenous origin as may prove to be of real value."

A dietary survey among women of the different classes in Bombay was completed together with a study of the different dietaries and the blood conditions associated therewith. Analysis of these indicated that an ill-balanced dietary, probably associated with vitamin deficiency, was a factor to be considered in investigating the cause of the so-called Anæmia of Pregnancy.

Three major Inquiries, the Plague Inquiry, the Tuberculosis Inquiry and the Inquiry on Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Childbirth, were financed by grants from the Indian Research Fund Association amounting in the aggregate to 1¼ lakhs of rupees.

Bombay Presidency.—The year under report was not a healthy one for live-stock. Contagious diseases appeared in all the districts of the Presidency proper and in the City of Bombay. 3,751 outbreaks were reported of which 3,744 were attended as compared with 3,703 in the previous year. The number of attacks and deaths increased from 94,879 and 15,835 to 119,415 and 24,152, respectively. The increase is mainly attributable to the greater prevalence of Rinderpest.

Reports of Rinderpest were received from all parts of the Presidency with the exception of Broach and Surat Districts. 28,531 attacks were recorded and 14,892 deaths. Dharwar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh suffered heavily.

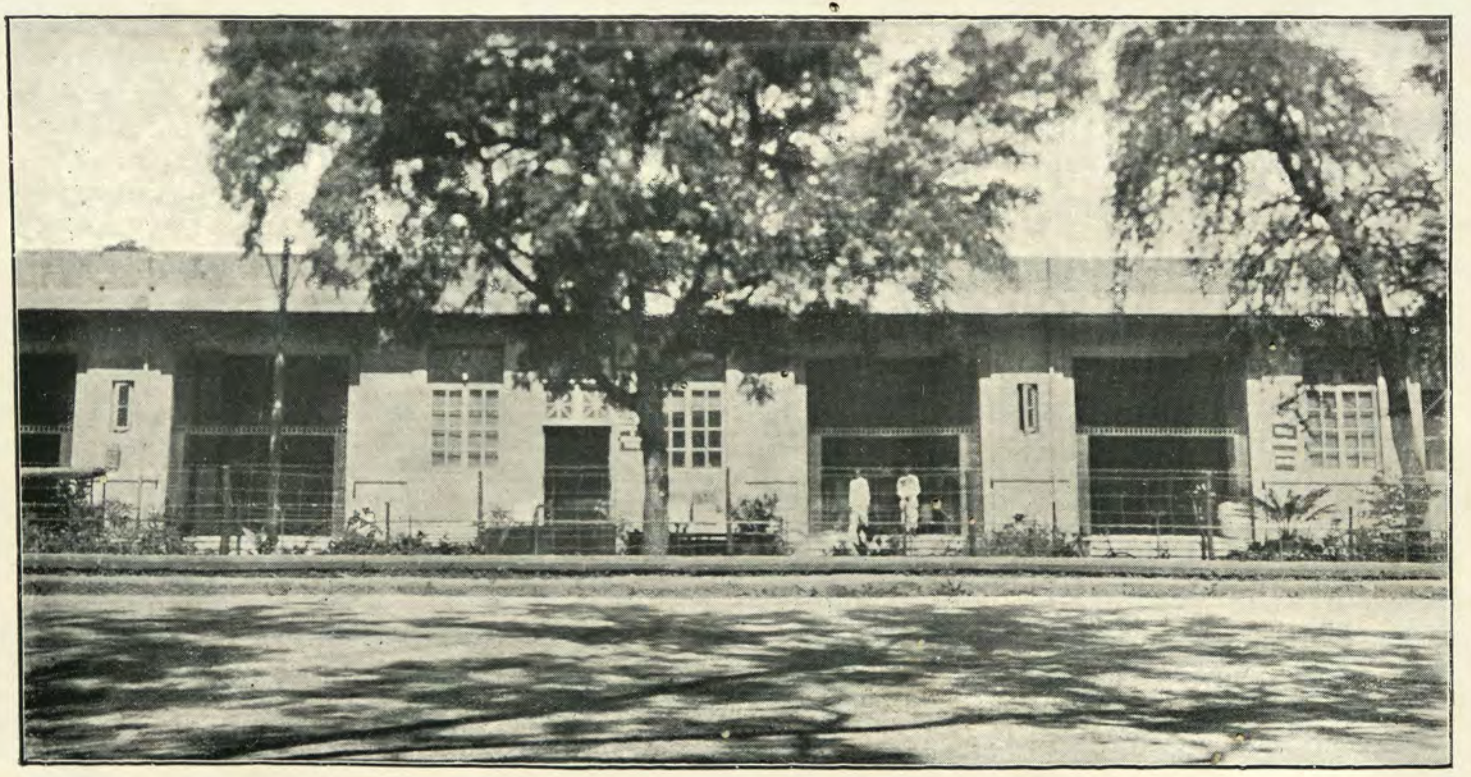
Foot and Mouth disease prevailed to a very great extent and outbreaks were reported from all districts and also from the City of Bombay. There were 80,519 attacks and 374 deaths reported, East Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Nasik Districts being most heavily infected. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was reported from all districts of the Presidency and 5,071 attacks and 4,364 deaths were recorded. 3,278 animals were affected with Black Quarter disease and 3,024 succumbed in 434 villages.

5,367 villages were visited by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons against 5,985 during the last year. In the course of their tours they treated 56,032 animals for contagious diseases and 10,011 for non-contagious diseases as against 57,580 for contagious and 19,553 for non-contagious in the previous year.

There were 105 Veterinary Dispensaries during the year. The number of in- and out- patients treated was 4,795 and 154,540, respectively. 48,348 cases were supplied with medicine for treatment at home.

Sind.—The total mortality reported among cattle from contagious diseases increased from 6,824 in the previous year to 9,211 in the year under report. The abnormal increase was due to the prevalence of " Parasitis Gastritis " disease among cattle other than equines and bovines in all the districts of the Province except Upper Sind Frontier District which disease was responsible for the death of 4,986 animals. Rinderpest was responsible for the death of 2,588 heads of cattle during the year under report as against 4,621 during the previous year.

Fifty-four outbreaks of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia were reported from all the districts. Five hundred and seventy-four animals were attacked out of which 502 died. One hundred and eighty-six outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease were



THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, SASSOON HOSPITALS, POONA

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reported from all the districts. 6,699 animals were attacked and 267 died.

Preventive inoculations against Rinderpest were carried out in the case of 81 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 4,404 against 15,697 inoculated in 204 outbreaks during the previous year. The number of inoculations against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was 739.

There were 18 Veterinary Dispensaries working during the year. The aggregate number of cases treated at the several dispensaries fell from 28,521 to 25,531 during the year under report, and the number treated on tour rose from 4,546 in the previous year to 5,093 during the year under report.

Expenditure on account of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 4·17 lakhs and in Sind Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

CHEMICAL ANALYSERS

The work of the Chemical Analysers to Government in Bombay and Sind is connected with the protection of the public, either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of food-stuffs, water, etc. The medico-legal cases investigated during 1929 in Bombay totalled 980 of which 456 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 49 cases of suspected animal poisoning, 451 stain cases and 24 miscellaneous cases. Of the cases of suspected human poisonings poison was detected in 217 cases involving the poisoning of 203 persons, 107 of whom died.

There was a reduction in the scope of the laboratory owing to the analytical work of the Customs Department being transferred to the special laboratory that has been opened in the Custom House.

In the Laboratory at Karachi 786 medico-legal cases were investigated. Cases of suspected human poisoning involved 55 persons of whom 24 died. Poison was detected in 21 cases.

The examination of stains for blood or other evidences of crime is also an important part of the work of the Chemical Analysers. During the year, 629 such cases were examined in Bombay and Karachi.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

There are six Mental Hospitals in the Presidency and the number of patients treated in them was 2,428, an increase of 130 over the previous year, the number of admissions being 728. The daily average strength was 1,756·0 as compared with 1,657 in the previous year. The total number of criminal

insanes confined in the Hospitals during 1929 was 155 males and 9 females with a daily average strength of 109. During the year 272 patients were discharged cured, 89 improved, 38 not improved and 57 were discharged for various reasons. The health of the patients was generally good.

Of the persons admitted during the year, 39 were Europeans and Eurasians, 71 Indian Christians, 430 Hindus, and 141 Muhammadans and 47 belonged to other castes. Domestic servants furnished the largest number of admissions followed by clerks, labourers, agriculturists, merchants and traders, students and mendicants. The great majority of them were between 20 and 40 years of age.

In those cases where the causes of insanity could be ascertained, mental stress and mental instability were the chief causes of lunacy.

There were 204 deaths against 153 in 1928. The ratio of deaths per cent. of the daily average strength was 11·6 as compared with 9·2 in the preceding year.

The net expenditure on the Hospitals amounted to Rs. 5·34 lakhs as against Rs. 5·21 lakhs in 1928.

Patients were employed as in previous years in gardening, weaving, etc., and helping in the domestic duties connected with the Mental Hospitals.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segregation of pauper lepers and accommodates 364 lepers—222 males and 142 females.

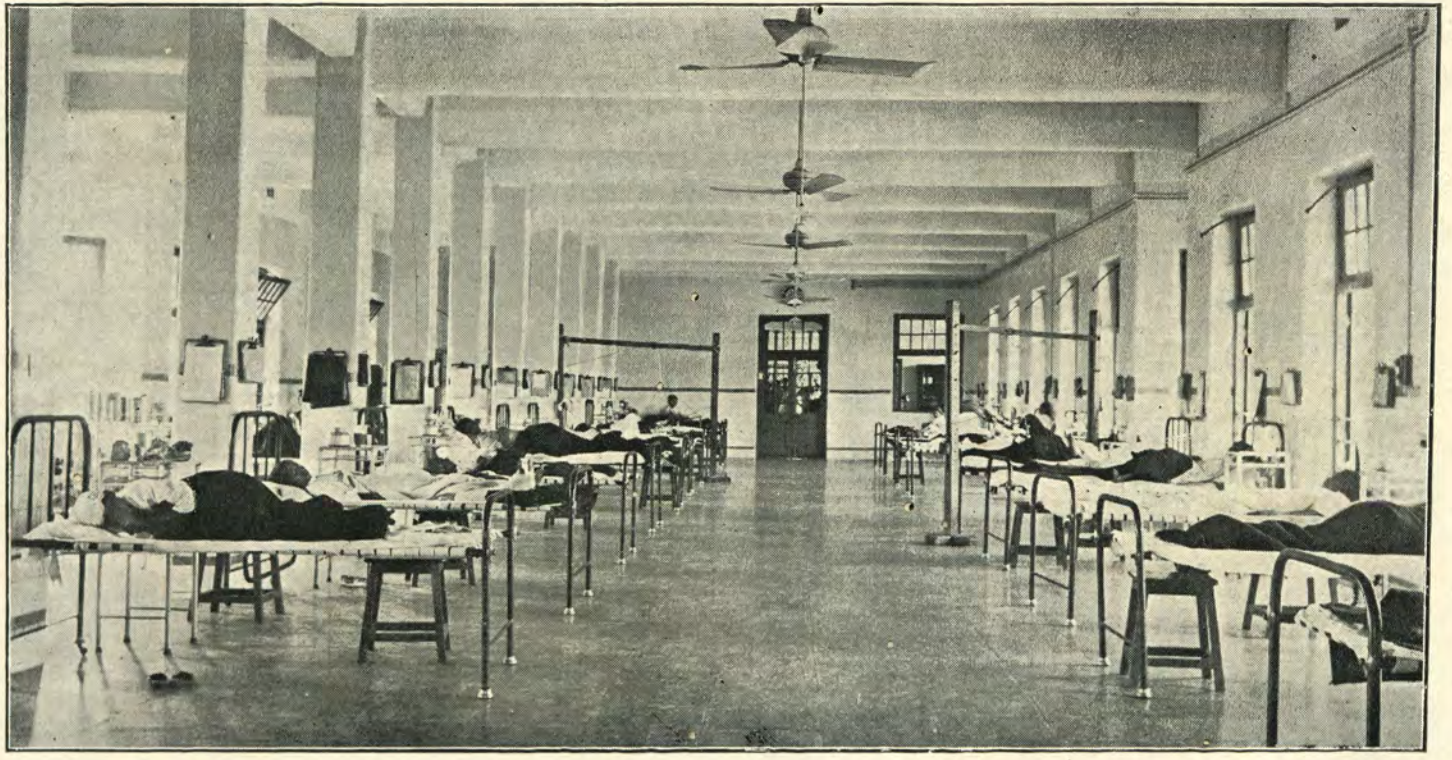
It is in charge of a Resident Superintendent who works under the orders of a Board of Management.

The Board consists of 20 Members of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and 12 are co-opted annually.

The cost of maintaining lepers who are not residents of Bombay is borne by Government and that of Bombay lepers by the Municipality.

The other sources of income are the garden and the sewage farm and occasional donations.

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum during the year was 593, of whom 421 were males, 171 females and 5 female children. Four hundred and seventy-three were Hindus, 52 Muhammadans and 68 Indian Christians.



A WARD IN THE ELLAPPA BALARAM PAVILION, SIR J. J. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

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Lepers who wish to work are provided with employment in the garden or the sewage farm and are paid a small allowance which they use in buying petty luxuries from a co-operative shop which is provided on the Asylum premises under their own management.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,852.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The Asylum is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year 1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Asylum buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical Officer. A Subordinate Medical Officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Asylum Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board make grants of a fixed annual amount.

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum at the end of the year was 122, comprised of 76 men, 43 women and 3 children. The number consisted of 88 Hindus, 26 Christians, 4 Muhammadans and 4 others. New admissions numbered 62. Thirty-four men and 14 women were under special medical treatment. Five untrained children living outside were supported by the Mission.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths stood at 18.

The aim of the Leper Mission which is responsible for carrying on this Asylum is by kind and sympathetic treatment of the sufferers to induce them voluntarily to enter the Asylum and remain in it. Many of them remain continuously and have no desire to leave. Though the Asylum is under Christian management complete freedom is given to every inmate to follow the rules of his or her own religion. In this matter there is no compulsion of any kind.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) : BOMBAY BRANCH

The object of the Council is to " rid the Indian Empire of Leprosy ". The census of visible lepers undertaken by revenue

and police officials, revealed the fact that in the Central Division of this Presidency, the incidence of leprosy was 119·6 per 100,000 of population; the ratios for the Northern, Southern and Sind Divisions were found to be 27·6, 55·6 and 15·0 respectively. The average incidence for the Presidency worked out at 64·3. Classification of returns from 4,112 villages indicated the startling fact that the disease was almost universally prevalent except in 10 talukas and 271 villages. "The wide distribution of leprosy in villages and hamlets spread over extensive areas admeasuring hundreds of square miles, without adequate means of communication in the dry season, and scarcely any during the monsoon, but imperfectly demonstrates the inherent difficulties of coping with the disease."

The number of treatment centres was 32. These centres were administered by Civil surgeons, American Presbyterian Missions and Local committees. Leprosy work was being conducted by Officers of the S. M. S. class or by private practitioners of the same status. The number of patients treated was 1,583.

The expenditure during the year 1929 amounted to Rs. 18,457.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers are recruited for emigration from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, and are engaged by the authorised recruiting Agents in Bombay under agreements approved by Government. During the year under review it was noticed that emigrants were recruited for service in Iraq and Persia on slightly lower wages which were not objected to by the emigrants. In Sind the flow of recorded emigration is now settled at over 50 emigrants per month.

During the year 1929, the total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 1,396 and the number of those who returned after expiry of the period of the contract and termination of their agreements was 1,198. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 620 and ten emigrants returned to that port during the year. The majority of emigrants who proceeded from the port of Bombay were carpenters, drivers, surveyors, fitters, cooks, painters, wiremen, turners, sweepers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, accounts clerks, salesmen, head clerks, chargemen, station clerks, supervisors, shorthand-typists, carriage examiners, plumbers, nurses, serangs, masons, priests, general clerks, firemen, mechanics, compositors, signalmen, tailors, linesmen, electricians, police constables,

typists, mechanical foremen, tally clerks, process printers, sub-overseers, store-keepers, dhobies, linotype operators, etc.

The usual exodus of labour to Bombay at the end of the cultivating season, viz. in January, was smaller this year on account of the railway strike, the civil disobedience movement and the trade depression in Bombay. A series of normal agricultural seasons also made the cultivators somewhat less dependent on temporary jobs in Bombay. The usual incursion of labour to the irrigated tracts from the non-irrigated tracts continued to be normal. There was no inter-divisional migration worth mentioning in the Presidency proper although inter-district migration continued as usual. The recruitment of labour for the tea plantations in Assam continued on an increased scale from all districts. Labourers from the Deccan District came during the cotton season for work in the ginning and pressing factories of East Khandesh District. There was a considerable temporary emigration from Sholapur City in consequence of the riots and of martial law, especially among the weavers.

During the Railway strike, the railway authorities were compelled to bring a number of workers from outside to fill the places of strikers.

In Sukkur, the Barrage works in particular attracted large number of Pathans and other outside labourers. Last year owing to an outbreak of cholera many people left their homes in Larkana, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin and came to live temporarily in Sukkur.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. There are in the Presidency 29 Municipal Boroughs and 125 Municipalities. The former are governed by the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, and the latter by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. Moreover, when the circumstances of a case require it and the Local Body is prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government renders assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government make liberal grants. Considerable improvements in the sanitary services of urban areas have been brought about by Government's assistance. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government bear two-thirds of the cost of the Health Officers and one-half of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors.

Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

During the year under report the temporary municipality of Yamnur in the Dharwar District was abolished while the municipality of Godhra in Panch Mahals District was constituted as a city municipality with effect from 3rd February 1930. Triennial elections were held in the several municipalities during the year. Two of the town municipalities, viz. Indapur and Saswad, in the Poona District which had been superseded under Government orders continued to be managed by Committees of Management. The Mahableshwar and Satara Suburban Municipalities in the Central Division consisted wholly of nominated members. The Girna water supply scheme of the Jalgaon municipality in the East Khandesh District was completed during the year and the full water supply to the town began from January 1930.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" decreased by nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs to Rs. 232½ lakhs, Northern Division and Sind being responsible for the decrease. The incidence of taxation was highest at Karachi (Rs. 15-7-0) and lowest in Ashta (Re. 0-11-10). The aggregate expenditure, including items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt," amounted to Rs. 461 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 93½ lakhs over the previous year, Sind alone contributing to an increase of over Rs. 65 lakhs. The various municipalities now have loan debts amounting to Rs. 191⅓ lakhs, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for Rs. 62·18 lakhs. Over Rs. 3¾ lakhs were repaid by the municipalities during the year.

Government, in reviewing the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1928-29, remarked as follows :—

"While the reports of the Commissioners do not afford material for much optimism, the general outlook is certainly not one of unrelieved gloom. It would probably be true to say generally that the standard of municipal administration has not improved during the year under review but the number of individual councillors who are willing to devote their time and thought without payment with the single purpose of serving their fellow-citizens, though still far too small, is slowly growing and is the most encouraging fact in the situation. A deplorable feature, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated, is the continued slackness in recovering taxes. In many places the example of municipal councillors themselves, in this respect leaves much to be desired and their example is largely responsible for the

unsatisfactory position and is tending to bring municipal Government into disrepute. The key of the situation is with the electorate. In all parts of the Presidency the demand for a higher standard of life is becoming more insistent. Better roads, more schools, pure water-supply, a drainage system, better hospital facilities, electric light, are almost universally desired, but the electors are often short-sighted and parsimonious and not all councillors are prepared to incur the odium of raising taxes for necessary improvements in the face of the risk of losing their seats. Until the electorate can be educated to accept new burdens in order to secure improved services, to set before themselves a higher standard of civic life, to insist on a more efficient administration, and to take a more direct interest in questions relating to town improvements, progress must continue to be disappointing. The Presidents have, on the whole, performed their duties with tact and diligence in the face often of great difficulties but they cannot achieve much without the steady support and co-operation of their colleagues and of the public.

" Government regret that they have once again to comment on the unfortunate effects of communal and caste dissensions. The sectional antagonism between Hindus and Muhammadans or Brahmins and non-Brahmins has militated in many places against sound local Government. It has tended to prevent the employment of the fittest persons in administrative posts, and factious quarrelling has, in many instances, occupied the attention of the members to the exclusion of other considerations. Not a few of the failures and defects of municipal administration may also be traced to the inability of the councillors to realise the importance of having a competent and well-paid Chief Officer analogous to the English Town Clerk and leaving him freedom to discharge his executive duties under the orders of the President without undue interference in detail.

" Municipal bodies are integral part of the machinery of Government. They are not merely the training ground in which many of the electors and the legislators of the future must obtain practical experience in the working of representative institutions, but within their own spheres and to the extent to which powers have been devolved upon them by Government are vital units in the general system of administration. Failure on their part to maintain a reasonable standard of efficiency affects the happiness and well-being of large sections of the population and reacts on the administrative machinery generally. Financial stringency will make it impossible for Government

to increase the grants now paid in the near future, and may indeed make it difficult for them to continue even the existing grants. Difficult times are therefore ahead of all local bodies and Government is anxious that advantage should be taken of the probable lull in development and expansion to overhaul the municipal machinery in such a way as to ensure that it is working as efficiently as possible and that full value is being obtained for the money expended."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 331·40 lakhs against Rs. 315·33 lakhs in the preceding year, showing an increase of nearly Rs. 16·07 lakhs which is due partly to the payment of arrears of taxes by the G.I.P. Railway, partly to increased receipts on account of Wheel Tax and to crediting Development Fund receipts to Revenue instead of to Local Funds. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 330 lakhs against Rs. 327·50 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 2½ lakhs which is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 9·85 lakhs on account of Debt charges on Development Loans being met from Revenue counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 7 lakhs, being the contribution paid towards the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital in the previous year. The net result of the transactions for the year disclosed a surplus of Rs. 1·39 lakhs against a deficit of Rs. 12·17 lakhs in the preceding year. The main decreases were in respect of General Tax, Rs. 3·49 lakhs; Development Fund receipts, Rs. 4·85 lakhs; and contribution on account of Loan Works Staff, Rs. 0·63 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 20-13-4 to Rs. 21-5-5 for the year on the basis of the estimated annual increase of 19,646·9 in the population of the City over the Census figure of 1921.

The expenditure on Capital Works amounted to about Rs. 34½ lakhs, of which about Rs. 26 lakhs were spent on Loan Works including the Tansa Completion Scheme, Rs. 4¾ lakhs on Subventions for conversion of insanitary privies into water-closets and Rs. 3½ lakhs on Development Schemes. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 99¾ lakhs.

During the year under report three loans of Rs. 37 lakhs, Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 31·43 lakhs, aggregating Rs. 96·43 lakhs, were proposed to be raised from the public at 5 per cent., the first for financing Capital expenditure and the other two for meeting the repayment of two six per cent. loans which fell due. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at

Rs. 18·10 crores. The total Sinking Fund Investments made up to 31st March 1930 totalled Rs. 314·02 lakhs.

The total of all taxes outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 24·26 lakhs against Rs. 21·97 lakhs the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2·28 lakhs. This includes a sum of Rs. 5·21 lakhs due by the G.I.P. Railway Co., and of Rs. 5·98 lakhs due by the mills in the City. The Railway Company have since paid the amount under the orders of the Railway Board.

The Mahalaxmi overbridge was opened to traffic on 20th November 1929. Two roads from Cadell Road to Mahim Foreshore near E. D. Sassoon Dye Works were constructed. The whole road from Dadar overbridge to Portuguese Church Street has been constructed with storm water drains and the surface has been asphalted throughout its entire length. The most noticeable feature of the year was the approval by the Corporation of the Scheme for the Drainage of the North of the Island.

The total quantity of water received during the year from all sources, viz. Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, amounted to 27,437 million gallons or an average of 75·17 million gallons per day against 27,801 million gallons or an average of 76·16 million gallons per day in the previous year. The total rainfall at Tansa was 25 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The total rainfall at Vehar, Tulsi and Powai Lakes was below the average of the last five years by 22½, 22 and 19 per cent. respectively. This was the first year since its construction in 1892 that the Tansa Lake failed to overflow.

The number of fire-calls received during the year was 447 of which 79 were false alarms against 445 and 103 during the preceding year. The number of fires in the City was 277 against 238 in the previous year. The total damage by fires amounted to Rs. 13·08 lakhs against Rs. 20·21 lakhs in the previous year.

The number of live-births during the year was 24,220 against 24,017 in the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 persons was 18·6 against 18·5 in the preceding year. The total deaths during the year numbered 26,555 being 757 less than in the previous year. The death rate per 1,000 persons was 20·4 against 21 in the previous year and was lower than the figure recorded for any year since 1872. On the basis of the census figure of 1921 without allowing for any increase in population the death rate per 1,000 was 22·5 as compared with 23·2 in the previous year. The mortality among infants was 7,225 against

7,468 in the previous year. The rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births was 298 as compared with the rate of 311 in the preceding year. The usual measures for the reduction of infant mortality were taken during the year.

The number of schools fell from 341 to 326. The decrease is due to the closure of some and amalgamation of other poorly attended schools. The progress of education is represented by the increase in the number of pupils from 49,659 to 51,710. The number of teachers on the schedule decreased from 1,919 to 1,891, while the number of teachers actually working at the close of the year was 1,877. The proportion of pupils to teachers was thus about 28 to 1. The percentage of trained teachers to the total strength was 51·6. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29·68 lakhs against Rs. 30·12 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. ·44 lakhs. The important decreases were in respect of salaries of teachers and rents of school premises.

There was no marked improvement in the progress of free and compulsory primary education in F and G wards, as disturbing factors such as mill strikes and communal riots continued during the year. At the beginning of the year, out of 16,874 children of compulsory age, 12,778 attended schools while at the close of the year, out of a total number of 18,085 only 13,098 attended schools. The important feature of the year was the extension of compulsion to Moslem girls below the age of 10.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board. In addition a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Fund roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorized to impose under section 80A (3) (*a*) of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement of communications, water-supply and village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1928-29 Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the more important heads of Education,

Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Education	92,38,990	1,14,47,862
Medical	1,62,896	11,74,851
Civil Works	24,05,413	51,82,988

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate, must be spent on education.

There was no change in the number of District Local Boards (27) and Taluka Local Boards (220). All District and Taluka Local Boards had non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents except the District Local Board of Sholapur which was under the management of the Collector owing to its supersession. The total membership was 4,297 of whom 3,312 were elected. The average percentages of members present at each meeting of the Taluka and the District Local Board were 67·54 and 77·74 in the Northern Division, 66·19 and 75·8 in the Central Division, 67·10 and 78·16 in the Southern Division and 56·39 and 69·80 in Sind.

The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 179½ lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Broach (Re. 0-14-8) and lowest in Ratnagiri (Re. 0-1-9). Expenditure declined by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 182¾ lakhs, Education (Rs. 76½ lakhs), Medical Relief (Rs. 13 lakhs) and Public Works (Rs. 44½ lakhs) being the principal items of expenditure.

A Government Resolution reviewing the administration of Local Boards for the year 1928-29 remarked as follows :—

" In the **Bombay Suburban Division,** the administration of the Board continued to be progressive. A noteworthy feature of the year was the decision of the Board to levy a tax on certain industrial concerns in order to augment its resources. The financial conditions of the Board are fairly satisfactory and with an additional income from the fresh taxation it is hoped that the Board will be in a better position to meet the legitimate aspirations of the villagers in respect of primary education.

Central Division.—The administration of the Boards was on the whole fairly satisfactory although in several cases they were

run on communal lines, and instances of maladministration were brought to light. As a result of an enquiry into the mismanagement of affairs of the District Local Board, Nasik, Mr. R. B. Thorat, ex-President, Mr. S. D. Pardesi, Chief Officer, and three others were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment but on appeal to the High Court they were acquitted. In the case of the Sholapur District Local Board as a result of an inquiry held into the mismanagement of its affairs, Mr. B. N. Satpute, late Vice-President, was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 200. Some of the District and Taluka Local Boards have thrown open their properties, i.e. dharamshallas, wells, schools, etc., to the Depressed Classes, while others have provided separate schools, wells, etc., for these people. Some of the local boards did not appoint Standing Committees as required by section 36 (1) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. It is understood that the Commissioner has already drawn the attention of the local boards concerned to the imperative provisions of this section and has required them to appoint the Committees without further delay.

Northern Division.—The administration of the Boards except in the Kaira District was on the whole satisfactory, although it was marred by occasional outbreaks of communal passion and party feelings. A special enquiry had to be conducted into the finances of the School Board of the Thana District Local Board and as a result persons responsible for the misappropriation of its funds have been prosecuted. It is reported that the condition of local board roads in the Surat and Thana Districts in particular is in need of improvement. The Thana District Local Board is in a position to spend more than it does on its roads in view of its large income from road tolls.

Southern Division.—The administration of the Boards was on the whole satisfactory save in Dharwar and Bijapur. In the former District, Public Works Department activities were crippled by the inordinate delay on the part of the Board in deciding to replace its Engineer. In the latter the Board was responsible for wastage in the use of village water supply grants. In general the Boards evinced a laudable readiness to augment their resources by fresh taxation in order to meet their commitments for primary education. The levy of octroi by the Ratnagiri District Local Board recently sanctioned experimentally by Government is a new departure in taxation for local boards. The Kanara Board has proposed to levy a tax on professions and Government are taking steps to assist them and other local

bodies in preparing model rules to govern such taxation. Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Boards have sanctioned doubling the local fund cess.

Sind.—Fair progress was made in the administration of the Boards but much still requires to be done by them to improve their financial position. It appears that nearly one-half of their income is derived from contributions of Government. Most of the Boards have not yet raised their income by increasing the local fund cess to the maximum limit or sought to exploit other sources of revenue. So far only one Board, namely, that of Thar Parkar, has agreed to the levy of the maximum rate of local fund cess. In the last review a complaint was made regarding insufficient expenditure on roads. It is satisfactory to find that the expenditure under this head has increased by over a lakh but very much remains to be done, and the constant risk of damage from floods makes any real progress in many parts of Sind very difficult. All the Boards in Sind were reconstituted and greater interest than usual was taken in the elections. Government are glad to note that men of the younger generation are coming forward to take their share in administrative responsibilities."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

In all 850 cases, including the outstanding balance of 841 cases of the previous year came before the Land Acquisition Officer and out of these 613 cases remained outstanding at the close of the year. Awards amounting to Rs. 8·49 lakhs were made for land aggregating 85,655 square yards, an average rate of Rs. 9·43 per square yard as against Rs. 15·97 per square yard for the previous year. The work of lighting different roads was continued and gas lamps were provided in several schemes.

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 21·55 to 21·70 lakhs square yards and the rental from Rs. 26·6 to 26·9 lakhs. The area unleased developed land at the close of the year was 15·21 lakhs square yards as against 15·29 lakhs square yards as at the close of the previous year.

The balance in favour of the Trust of new tenements provided on their estates, including those erected by the Development Department and the several mill companies, over tenements demolished increased during the year from 15,024 to 15,332.

The average population in the Board's chawls and semi-permanent camps was 36,088. The average death rate for all chawls per 1,000 is 5·82 which showed a great decrease as against 7·95 in the preceding year. The death rate in each

of the Board's chawls and camps was however considerably lower than that of the respective Municipal sections.

The total yearly rental of the 10,074 rooms (including shops and godowns) and 214 rooms in the Trust chawls amounted to Rs. 9·80 lakhs and the revenue actually collected was Rs. 8·84 lakhs or 71·76 per cent. of the total demand including arrears of the previous year. The net annual return on the chawls worked out to 3·41 per cent. on the outlay. The Board have to pay interest and Sinking Fund charges at 4·61 per cent. per annum on money spent prior to 1919, 6·35 per cent. per annum from 1920 to 1925-26. The Board has thus to pay Rs. 3·58 lakhs over and above the net income from these chawls, which represents a loss of Rs. 35·5 per room per annum on an average.

The number of plots disposed of was 25 as against 40 in the previous year and their total area and capital value were 25,356 square yards (5 acres) and Rs. 6·33 lakhs, respectively, as against 45,150 square yards and Rs. 11·38 lakhs respectively for the previous year. The collection of ground rent amounted to Rs. 30·01 lakhs and the rents realised from buildings acquired but not demolished and from lands let for cultivation, etc., amounted to Rs. 11·60 lakhs.

In framing the estimates of receipts for the year 1929-30, the Trustees considered it justifiable to assume that the improvement in trade conditions which had set in from the year 1927-28, would be fully maintained. In order that trade should derive the full benefit from this improvement and from the economies in working expenses effected by drastic and sustained retrenchment and by the avoidance of further liabilities on capital account, the Trustees reduced the surtax of 50 per cent. levied from 1st January 1922 on the majority of the dock and bunder charges to 33⅓ per cent., entailing a reduction of Rs. 16·83 lakhs in the revenue estimates. Allowing for this reduction, the receipts under all departments (excluding special receipts) were estimated at Rs. 274·49 lakhs, or approximately Rs. 11½ lakhs below the actuals of 1928-29. The budget expectations were more than fully realised, for the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 281·07 lakhs or Rs. 6·58 lakhs more than the estimates. Had the reduction in the surtax not been made, the receipts during the year under report would have amounted to approximately Rs. 298 lakhs, which would have constituted a record in the annals of the Trust and would have

exceeded the actual receipts of the previous year (Rs. 286·08 lakhs) by Rs. 12 lakhs or about 4 per cent.

The total ordinary expenditure budgetted for was Rs. 278·24 lakhs, but supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 1·40 lakhs had to be sanctioned during the course of the year for unavoidable items not foreseen when the budget was framed. Owing however to the unabated efforts to economise in every possible direction, the actual expenditure for the year was only Rs. 276·23 lakhs, a saving of Rs. 2·01 lakhs on the original estimates and Rs. 3·41 lakhs on the revised estimates.

The budget estimates for the year anticipated a deficit of Rs. 4·71 lakhs under General Account and a surplus of Rs. 96,700, under Pilotage Account; the actual result was a surplus of Rs. 3·21 lakhs under General Account which has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 1·63 lakhs under Pilotage Account transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. An analysis of the results show that the improvement over the original estimates was due to an increase of Rs. 6·58 lakhs in receipts and a reduction of Rs. 2·01 lakhs in expenditure. But for the reduction in surtax referred to above, the surplus on the General Account would have amounted to over Rs. 20 lakhs, which would have been the highest since the formation of the Trust in 1873.

After transferring the year's surplus, the Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 83·54 lakhs, the actual market value being Rs. 70 lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amounted to Rs. 537·95 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 63·71 lakhs have been set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation and emergency replacements. Capital works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the years 1916 to 1921 amounted to no less than Rs. 47 lakhs. No capital loan has been raised for the past five years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 30 lakhs.

There was no increase in Port or dock charges during the year under review. Inclusive of the reduction in surtax from 1st April 1929, the Trustees have reduced rates and charges during the last four years to the extent of over Rs. 30 lakhs per annum without impairing their financial position or depleting their accumulated reserves. Since the close of the year, the Trustees have abolished, with effect from 1st July 1930, the surtax of 25 per cent. on charges for pilotage, transporting,

attendance and warping fees introduced in 1923-24 to balance the expenditure under Pilotage Account. This will mean an additional relief of about Rs. 1 lakh per annum to the shipping of the Port.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 6,688,000 tons, a decrease of 19,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 53·4 per cent. and exports 46·6 per cent. of the total tonnage.

The fumigation of American Cotton imported into India through this port continued throughout the year under review but the imports were on a considerably reduced scale. During the year, 14,288 bales were landed and fumigated prior to delivery, as against 59,241 bales in the preceding year.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 1,965 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,895,326 net register as against 1,966 vessels with a tonnage of 4,828,376 in the preceding year.

The dry docks were occupied during the year by 169 vessels as against 167 vessels in the preceding year, 1928-29. The total tonnage, however, decreased to 562,504 tons, being 98,091 tons less than the previous year. The expenditure during 1929-30 was Rs. 5,147 less than the preceding year.

The Ballard Pier berth was used by 182 vessels during the year and 343 postal and passenger trains were run to and from the station, connecting with the incoming and outgoing mail steamers. The additional passenger berth on the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall accommodated 61 vessels.

The Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department satisfactorily met all demands for labour during the year. The attendance of the labourers continued to be satisfactory and was not affected by any industrial dispute. The average number of labourers engaged daily was 2,445 and the highest number employed on a single day was 4,420. The total tonnage of goods handled during 1929-30 amounted to 4,142,175 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 4·05 annas per ton.

On the land estates, the most noticeable feature was again the keen demand for accommodation at the Cotton Depot. All the Port Trust godowns were taken up and there were no vacancies at the close of the season. The eleven open-sided sheds constructed in 1929 on the jaithas near the Cotton Exchange proved equally attractive, and five additional sheds were erected ready for the monsoon of 1930. The demand for jaithas was also satisfactory, the rents therefrom being Rs. 1½ lakhs in excess of the previous year's earnings.

Another interesting feature on the land estates was the demand for residential building sites on the old Colaba Cotton Green which has been laid out by the Trustees as a first class residential area with roads, drainage and a public garden. Eight plots were handed over during the year under review and construction work is proceeding rapidly. At the Grain Depot, the demand for accommodation, resulting from the Trustees' decision to throw open the depot to additional trades, continued to be keen.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 2,025,000 tons against 2,003,000 tons during 1928-29, the principal increases being in manganese ore and cotton. A decrease of 4,236 wagon-loads has to be recorded in local traffic, principally under cotton, grain and seeds, and groundnuts. The Railway carried 49 per cent. of the total railborne traffic in and out of Bombay. Expenditure in this department has been retrenched by Rs. 10·35 lakhs or 38 per cent. since 1922-23, while the receipts have risen from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs during the same period ; a net improvement of over Rs. 18 lakhs per annum. The Railway is now covering its capital cost.

The latest addition to the Pilotage flotilla of the Port is the Motor Life-Boat " Catherine " which serves as a sea-going tender to the Pilot vessel and the Prongs and Kennery Light houses and also provides an up-to-date means of rendering life-saving service in case of need, for which no provision has existed in Bombay since the abolition of the Life-boat stations at Alibag and Colaba.

During the year under report, the Government of India, in pursuance of the policy of central administration of shipping, established a new department, styled the Mercantile Marine Department, in Bombay. The duties in respect of the administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts, Registration of Shipping, Examination of Masters and Mates, etc., which previously were carried out by the Port Officer and the Assistant Port Officer were transferred to the new department from 1st February 1930. In consequence of this change and the abolition of the posts of Port Officer and Assistant Port Officer, the Trustees created a new appointment of Deputy Conservator of the Port, as Head of the Port, Pilotage, and Dock Masters' Department, to perform all Port Trust duties previously carried out by the Port Officer and the Assistant Port Officer.

The Board approved a scheme prepared by the Chairman with a view to assisting the progress of Indianisation in the

Mechanical Branch of the Engineering Department. Sanction was accorded to the creation of two new posts of Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 400—25—500 per mensem which will be reserved for Indians.

During the year under report, the Trustees considered a reference from the Government of Bombay requesting their views on the proposals of the Committee appointed by the Central Government to formulate a scheme for the establishment of an Indian Sailors' Home in Bombay as a memorial to Indian seamen who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. It was decided to inform Government that the Port Trustees welcome the proposed scheme and are prepared to make a free gift of the plot of land on Masjid Bunder Siding Road selected by the Committee as the most suitable location for the proposed Home. The value of this site is estimated at over Rs. 2 lakhs and will represent the Port Trust share of the capital cost of the undertaking. In addition, the Trustees agreed to undertake, free of supervision and establishment charges, the erection of the building, if so desired by Government, and also to subscribe an annual sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 towards the maintenance of the Home when opened. The Trustees stipulated that the amenities of the Home should be available for all classes of Indian seamen irrespective of creed or community.

The Maternity Home and Infant Welfare Centre opened last year at the Port Trust dock labourers' quarters at Wari Bunder were well patronised during the year under report. The Infant Welfare Centre catered for the needs of 852 children of whom 193 came from the chawls and 659 from outside. The demand for admission into the Maternity Home was so heavy that at times 12 to 14 patients were under treatment against the normal provision of six beds. In view of the increasing demand for accommodation, the Trustees sanctioned an extension of the maternity wards at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 which will provide an increase of 75 per cent. in the accommodation.

During the year under report, the Bombay Port Trust Act was amended, increasing the number of Trustees nominated by Government from seven to eight and providing that one of them shall be representative of Labour. The Board now consists of 22 members including the Chairman.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

The total revenue of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1929-30 amounted to about Rs. 67½ lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 68 lakhs.

The imports landed at the Ship Wharves during the year totalled 645,500 tons against 720,500 tons during the previous year. The total shipments from the Ship Wharves for the year were 425,000 tons against 661,000 tons the previous year. Eight steamers arrived from Australian Ports with 44,455 tons of wheat during the year. There was an appreciable increase in cotton shipments constituting the record in the history of the Port.

Nine hundred and thirty-seven steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,495,739 against 967 and 2,570,117 respectively, in the previous year. Of the above, 727 were of British Nationality. Of 210 Foreign Steamers, 62 were Italian, 62 German, 29 American, 19 Dutch, 17 Japanese, 12 Norwegian, 8 Swedish and 1 French.

Thirteen pilgrim ships embarked 9,066 pilgrims for the Hedjaz during the year and ten arrived with 8,821 pilgrims.

ADEN PORT TRUST

The Port of Aden which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet draught, is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is composed of three officials including the Chairman. The Trustees are appointed by Government for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are filled by the Resident.

A dredging scheme estimated to cost about 38 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in May 1928. The work of deepening and extending the harbour was commenced on 27th December 1928 and is expected to be completed in the early part of 1931. It is intended to deepen the channel to a minimum depth of 32 feet, and an additional oil berth has been provided, which, it is hoped will enable all ships calling for oil bunkers to be accommodated at all times.

The total value of trade again declined by Rs. 1 crore 65 lakhs as compared with the previous year's figures, although the tonnage of merchant steamers using the Port showed an increase. There was however an increase in the total receipts. The closing balance was Rs. 15·05 lakhs as against an opening balance of Rs. 17·17 lakhs. Both Imports and Exports showed decreases, the former by 62 lakhs and the latter by 1 crore 3 lakhs.

The number of vessels including country-craft and Government vessels that entered the harbour during the year was 2,740 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,367,700 as against 2,793 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,983,000 in the previous year.

KARACHI RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1929

The Karachi Rent Restriction Act came into force with effect from the 13th May 1929, the assent of the Governor General having been obtained on a non-official Bill introduced by Mr. N. A. Bechar, then a Member of the Legislative Council.

During the year under report the standard rent of 960 tenements, comprising about 250 separate buildings, was determined by the Rent Controller. Only eleven appeals were preferred to the Rent Committee constituted under section 6 of the Karachi Rent Act. The Rent Controller's decisions were upheld in all the cases.

CHAPTER X

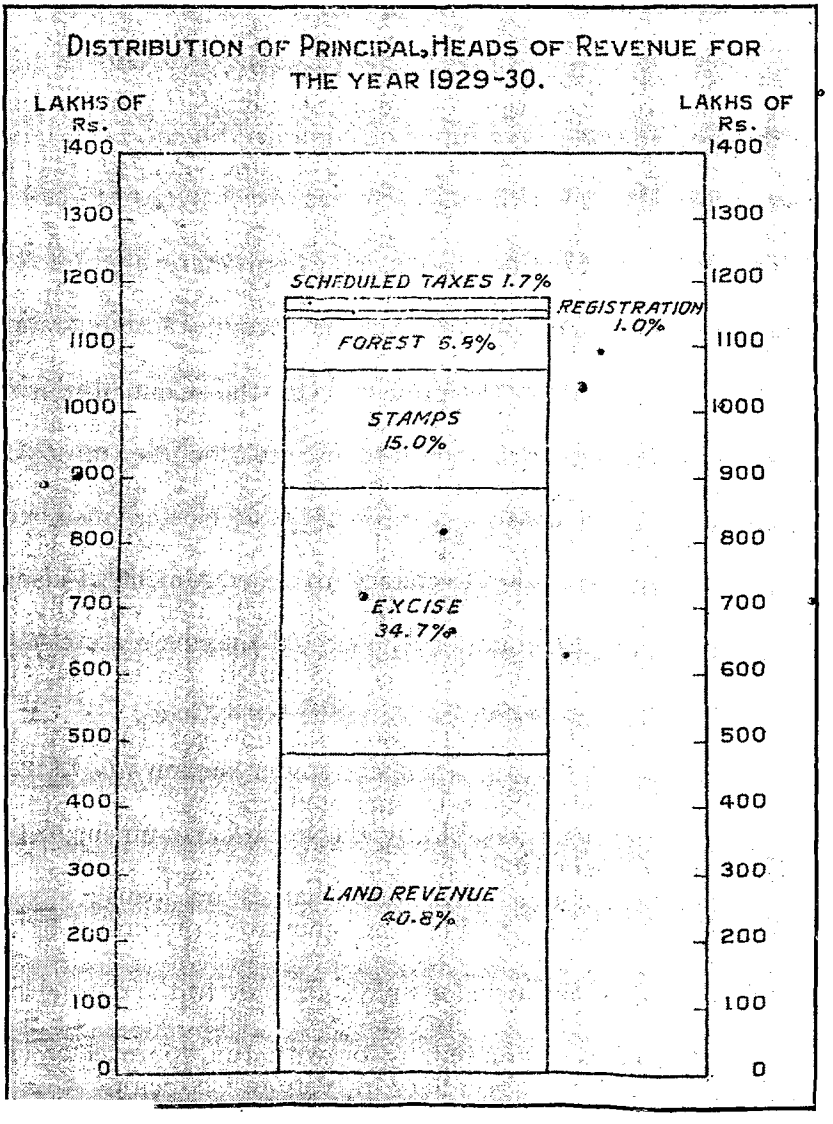
COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 27 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of four holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 87 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Huzur Deputy Collectors in charge of district treasuries, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors or Daftardars to Collectors in Sind.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas, each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes ; the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant ; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land


DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.
LAKHS OF Rs.
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
SCHEDULED TAXES 1.7%
REGISTRATION 1.0%
FOREST 5.5%
STAMPS 15.0%
EXCISE 34.7%
LAND REVENUE 40.8%

revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

In charge of each taluka of a collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or MUKHTIARKAR in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of a division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind, exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual BUDGET is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee, which consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is not statutory but is constituted annually by motion made in the Council. The elected members are elected by the Council immediately after motion is carried and its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(i) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(iv) Salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependants of—

(*a*) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(*b*) judges of the High Court of the province ;

(*c*) the advocate-general ;

(*d*) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor General in Council or by a local Government to services or

posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(v) Sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression " salaries and pensions " includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation accounts of the province. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1929-30

The year 1929-30 opened with a balance of Rs. 272 lakhs of which Rs. 170 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year the closing balance stood at Rs. 245 lakhs of which Rs. 104 lakhs was the Famine Relief Fund balance. The larger withdrawal from the fund during 1929-30 as compared with the previous year was mainly on account of heavy expenditure on the flood relief operations in Sind.

There were two important events in the financial history of the Presidency during 1929-30. In the first place it was decided that the loans which this Presidency had borrowed from the Government of India for the Development Department operations should be reallocated in such a way that the borrowings for the same purpose in future years would represent only the actual expenditure on those works and would not include compound interest on those loans as before ; and, secondly, it was decided to absorb the accounts of the Development Department in the general provincial accounts.

The Land Revenue realised during 1929-30 was Rs. 479½ lakhs, i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs less than in 1928-29. This decrease was mainly

due to partial failure of rains in the Presidency and damage caused by heavy rains, floods and locusts in Sind.

The Excise revenue appreciated to 408 lakhs. This was due to increase in the consumption of country spirits (7½ lakhs), country fermented liquor (5 lakhs) and wine and spirits, etc. (8 lakhs). The sale-proceeds (1¼ lakhs) of the securities of Khanapur Distillery and the amount (2 lakhs) standing at the credit of the personal ledger account of that distillery were also credited this year.

The receipts from Stamps showed an increase of about 9 lakhs mainly due to (i) increased receipts from sale of Non-Judicial and Judicial stamps (Rs. 5·5 lakhs), (ii) recoveries from other Governments for the cost of stamps supplied to them (½ lakh), and (iii) recoveries under composition of stamp duty (about 1 lakh) and (iv) less refunds.

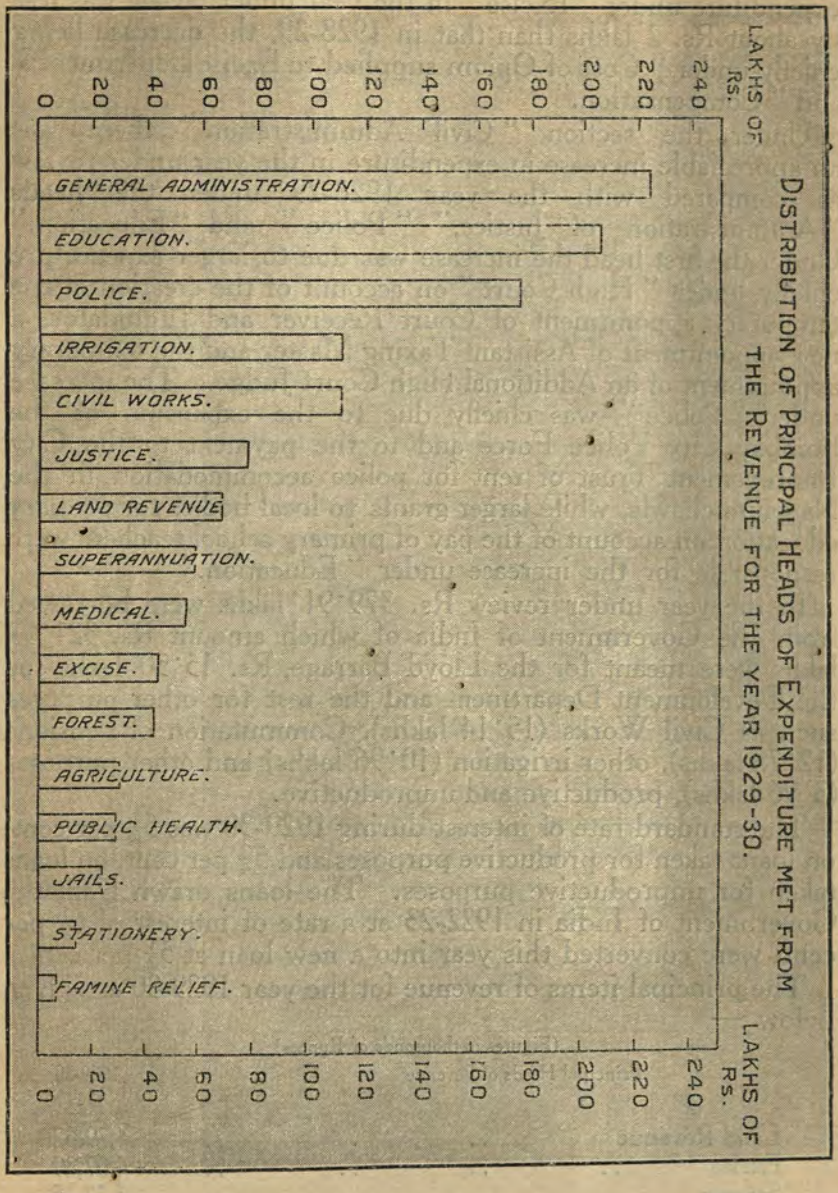
Forest revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 79¾ lakhs. It showed an increase of 6 lakhs over that collected in 1928-29. The increase was mainly due to realisation of better prices for timber and other forest produce.

The receipts under Registration appreciated by half a lakh under fees for registering documents. The receipts from Scheduled Taxes aggregated Rs. 20 lakhs and showed a decrease of 1½ lakhs. The fall in irrigation receipts amounted to 19 lakhs chiefly owing to floods in Sind.

The revenue realised under Administration of Justice and Education in 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 17⅓ and Rs. 16½ lakhs, against the corresponding figures of Rs. 15½ and 11¾ lakhs for 1928-29 respectively. The increase in the former head was mainly under Court-fees realised in cash (0·5 lakhs) and General fees, fines and forfeitures (1 lakh), while the excess under the latter head was due to the recovery of overpayments made in previous years.

Public Health on the other hand showed smaller receipts as compared with those of 1928-29. This reduction was mainly due to change in classification rules according to which recoveries of establishment charges were deducted from expenditure instead of being credited as direct receipts. The receipts under superannuation allowances, etc., in the year under review showed a special credit of Rs. 8·9 lakhs from the Government of India in respect of pensions.

Under the section "Direct Demands on Revenue" Land Revenue and Forest showed more expenditure in the year under review than in the year 1928-29. This was chiefly due to the debit to Land Revenue of a non-recurring payment of Rs. 1·07 lakhs to the Government of India on account of compensation


DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.
LAKHS OF Rs.
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
EDUCATION.
POLICE.
IRRIGATION.
CIVIL WORKS.
JUSTICE.
LAND REVENUE
SUPERANNUATION.
MEDICAL.
EXCISE.
FOREST.
AGRICULTURE.
PUBLIC HEALTH.
JAILS.
STATIONERY.
FAMINE RELIEF.

for a plot of land at Mazgaon, Bombay. The increase under "Forest" was chiefly noticeable under the head "Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration." On the other hand expenditure under "Excise" in the year under review was less by about Rs. 2 lakhs than that in 1928-29, the decrease being chiefly under "Cost of Opium supplied to Excise Department" and "Compensation."

Under the section "Civil Administration" there was an appreciable increase in expenditure in the year under review as compared with the year 1928-29 under the heads "Administration of Justice," "Police" and "Education." Under the first head the increase was due to larger expenditure chiefly under "High Court" on account of the creation of the temporary appointment of Court Receiver and Liquidator, a new appointment of Assistant Taxing Master and the temporary appointment of an Additional High Court Judge. The increase under "Police" was chiefly due to the expansion of the Bombay City Police Force and to the payment to the City Improvement Trust of rent for police accommodation in the Naigaum chawls, while larger grants to local bodies for primary education on account of the pay of primary school teachers were responsible for the increase under "Education."

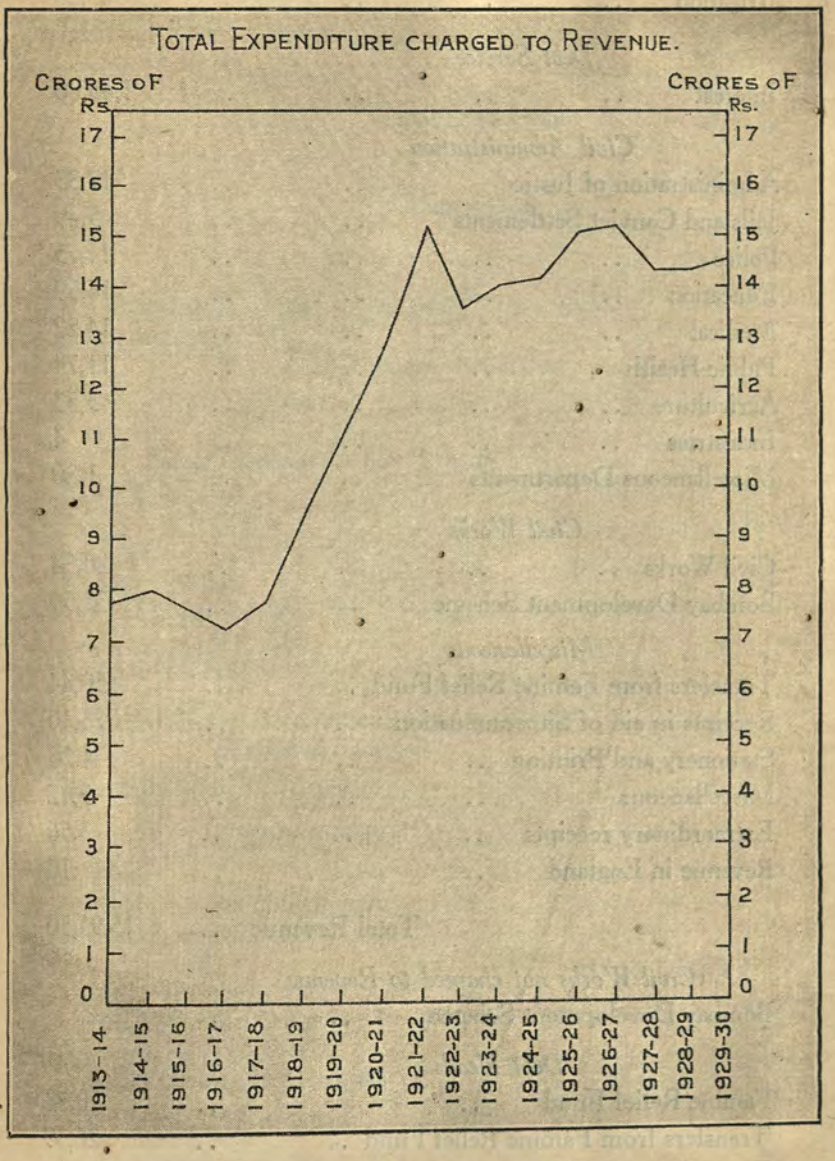
In the year under review Rs. 379·91 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India of which amount Rs. 321·57 lakhs were meant for the Lloyd Barrage, Rs. 15·50 lakhs for the Development Department and the rest for other purposes such as Civil Works (15·14 lakhs), Commutation of Pensions (12·78 lakhs), other irrigation (10·96 lakhs) and other purposes (3·96 lakhs), productive and unproductive.

The standard rate of interest during 1929-30 was 5½ per cent. on loans taken for productive purposes and 5¾ per cent. on loans taken for unproductive purposes. The loans drawn from the Government of India in 1922-23 at a rate of interest of 6½ per cent. were converted this year into a new loan at 5½ per cent.

The principal items of revenue for the year 1929-30 are given below :—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30
	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,79,62
Excise	4,07,89
Stamps	1,77,15
Forests	79,73
Registration	12,33
Scheduled Taxes	20,12


TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
CRORES OF Rs.
CRORES OF Rs.
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1913-14
1914-15
1915-16
1916-17
1917-18
1918-19
1919-20
1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25
1925-26
1926-27
1927-28
1928-29
1929-30

BOMBAY, 1929-30

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30 Rs.
Irrigation, etc.	
Irrigation	46,80
Debt Service	
Interest	1,45,86
Civil Administration	
Administration of Justice	17,33
Jails and Convict Settlements	5,49
Police	11,75
Education	16,59
Medical	14,22
Public Health	11,74
Agriculture	3,53
Industries	4
Miscellaneous Departments	1,80
Civil Works	
Civil Works	20,34
Bombay Development Scheme	32,59
Miscellaneous	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	50,44
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	23,10
Stationery and Printing	4,26
Miscellaneous	5,12
Extraordinary receipts	3,56
Revenue in England	10
Total Revenue ..	15,91,50
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	
Bombay Development Scheme	....
Debt Heads	
Famine Relief Fund	10,78
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	26,39
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses ..	58
Appropriation for reduction or Avoidance of debt.	23,05
Suspense Account	1,25,99

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30
Debt Heads—contd.	
	Rs.
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	1,03,14
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	10,80,89
Total Debt Heads ..	13,70,82
	29,62,32
Opening Balance ..	2,71,76
	32,34,08

The principal items of expenditure for the year 1929-30 are given below :—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30
	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue	
Land Revenue	66,08
Excise	44,25
Stamps	2,65
Forests	43,28
Forest Capital Outlay	2,22
Registration	6,64
Scheduled Taxes	21
Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account charged to Revenue	
Irrigation	1,12,24
Debt Services	
Interest	1,98,68
Interest on other obligations	96
Reduction or avoidance of debt	14,09
Civil Administration	
General Administration	2,23,90
Administration of Justice	75,33
Jails and Convict Settlements	24,37
Police	1,75,99
Ports and Pilotage	23
Scientific Departments	86
Education	2,06,16
Medical	54,30
Public Health	29,09

BOMBAY, 1929-30

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30
Civil Administration—contd.	
	Rs.
Agriculture	30,42
Industries	1,06
Miscellaneous Departments	4,53
Civil Works	
Civil Works	1,12,13
Bombay Development Scheme	28,16
Direct Demands on the Revenue	
Miscellaneous	
Famine Relief	5,97
Superannuation Allowances	56,66
Stationery and Printing	13,75
Miscellaneous	6,40
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3
Expeniture in England	40,18
Total, expenditure charged to Revenue ..	15,80,82
Capital Account not charged to Revenue	
Construction of Irrigation works	3,03,23
Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	5,96
Bombay Development Scheme	—1,77
Capital Outlay for Civil Works	44,16
Other Provincial Expenditure not charged to Revenue	4
Payment of commuted value of Pensions ..	12,25
Total Capital account not charged to Revenue ..	3,63,87
Debt Heads	
Miscellaneous Government Account	3,67
Famine Relief Fund	76,90
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2,00
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses	37
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	12
Sinking Fund Investment Account	14,57

LAND REVENUE

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30
Debt Heads—contd.	
	Rs.
Suspense Account	1,26,61
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	49,08
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund ..	7,71,07
Total Debt Heads ..	10,44,39
Total Disbursements ..	29,89,08
Closing Balance ..	2,45,00
	32,34,08

LAND REVENUE

—	Demand	Collection	Suspensions	Remissions
Northern Division	136·03	100·04	21·39	8·24
Central Division	180·39	166	11·74	1·67
Southern Division	117·76	109·62	6·80	·96
Sind	102·35	101·93	7·24	25·72
Bombay Suburban Division.. ..	2·98	2·16	....	....

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

(1) XXX Civil Works, Central.
(2) XXX Civil Works, Provincial.
(3) XXXVIII Military Engineer Services.

The revenue under (1) and (2) above which consists of rents of buildings, rents of electric installations, rents of water supply and sanitary installations, ferry receipts, tolls on roads, etc., amounted to more than Rs. 2½ lakhs and Rs. 20¼ lakhs respectively as against Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 20½ lakhs during the previous year.

The revenue under (3) which consists of payments for water supply and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 58,000 as against Rs. 65,000 derived during the previous year.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

PORT OF BOMBAY

The gross receipts credited to Customs at the Bombay Custom House excluding the tea and cotton cesses amounted to Rs. 12 crores and 82 lakhs during the year under report as compared with Rs. 12 crores and 57 lakhs during the preceding year. Refunds and drawbacks granted during the year amounted to Rs. 17·11 lakhs. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 19·92 lakhs as against Rs. 18·83 lakhs in the preceding year.

Customs Offences.—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,528 as against 3,350 in the preceding year. Out of the total number, 1,009 related to offences in respect of the Merchandise Marks Act. Recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation in cases under the Merchandise Marks Act amounted to Rs. 2,390 and Rs. 172 respectively. In other cases penalties aggregating Rs. 43,846 were imposed. The Preventive Department seized 8 ounces of cocaine during the year. The seizures of opium and other dangerous drugs numbered 30. Of these 17 were made by the Preventive Department and the rest by the Postal Appraisement Branch of this Custom House. The Preventive Department also placed before the Criminal Courts 5 cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition and obtained convictions in all of them. The cases of importation of arms and ammunition through the prohibited medium of the post numbered 44.

LAND CUSTOMS

Portuguese Frontiers.—The receipts at all the Land Customs Stations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11·98 lakhs against Rs. 10·53 lakhs during the previous year, i.e., an increase of Rs. 1·45 lakhs, on account of the increased import of dutiable kerosene oil at Castle Rock via Mormugao and of cocoanuts, 'Kopra', cigarettes, motor trucks and parts and railway materials.

Free import and export traffic also showed an increase on account of increased import of through goods from Bombay and coastal ports owing to the prolonged strike on the G.I.P. Railway, large export of groundnut seeds and cotton seeds accounted for the increase in the export free traffic.

Viramgam Frontier.—The net receipts at the Land Customs Stations on the Line during 1929-30 were Rs. 84·49 lakhs as compared with Rs. 73·93 lakhs in 1928-29. Sugar

formed the bulk of the import trade and the amount of duty collected thereon during the year amounted to Rs. 77·82 lakhs as against Rs. 65·03 lakhs during the preceding year.

The principal ports from which dutiable goods were imported at the Viramgam Land Customs Line were Bedi Bandar (Jamnagar State) and Okha Port (Baroda State).

Imports from Bedi Bandar consisted mainly of sugar. About 88 per cent. of the total traffic that passed through the Viramgam Line came from Bedi Bandar, of which traffic sugar alone represented 85 per cent. and other goods 3 per cent. Imports from Port Okha ranked next in value and in the amount of duty recovered.

The value of dutiable goods dealt with at Viramgam during the year under report amounted to Rs. 165·87 lakhs as compared with 212·54 lakhs during year 1928-29, while the value of free goods, agricultural produce and goods manufactured in Kathiawar amounted Rs. 192·41 lakhs as against Rs. 277 lakhs during the preceding year.

SIND

The gross collections on account of Customs revenue during the year 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 605 lakhs compared with Rs. 630 lakhs during the year 1928-29. The total amount of refunds and drawbacks granted as finally adjusted by the Accountant General, Bombay, was Rs. 25·50 lakhs compared with Rs. 33·43 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7·84 lakhs compared with Rs. 7·54 lakhs in 1928-29. The number of offences adjudicated under the Sea Customs and allied Acts was 849 compared with 1,183 in 1928-29 and 821 in 1927-28. The Preventive Department detected 3 instances of illegal importations of arms and ammunition and seized 35 lbs. opium, 150 tolas chandul and 13 lbs. charas. A typed copy of a prohibited publication was also seized.

There were 1,625 cases of infringement of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act as compared with 1,796 cases in 1928-29.

SALT DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The salt with which the Bombay Salt Department has to deal may conveniently be classified as follows :—

(1) *Baragra or Rann salt* made from brine wells on the edge of the Lesser Rann of Cutch in salt works at

Kharaghoda and Udu situated close to each other and jointly named the Pritchard Salt Works, which are Government property and worked departmentally.

(2) *Sea salt made within the Presidency.*—The factories at Dharasna and Chharwada at the southern end of the Gujarat coast near Bulsar are both Government property and worked departmentally under a system by which the salt manufactured is the property of the salt makers till sold. The other salt works with the exception of Maroli, Shiroda and Sanikatta salt works are grouped within a radius of 30 miles of Bombay city. Those which are Government property are leased to private individuals for working ; the others are owned as well as worked privately.

(3) Imported salt, mostly from sea salt works in Goa territory.

There was an increase of Rs. 17,000 in the revenue of the Department during the year; the gross receipts being 151·93 lakhs of rupees as against 151·76 lakhs of rupees during the preceding year. The total expenditure excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 31·93 lakhs against Rs. 30·68 lakhs during the year 1928-29.

The production of salt at Kharaghoda was increased during the year in order to make up for the extra 10 lakhs of maunds of salt which were to be supplied to the areas supplied ordinarily with Sambhar salt. The production was 31·61 lakhs of maunds of salt this manufacturing season as against 27·55 lakhs of maunds during the preceding year.

The sales of Baragra salt during the financial year amounted to 31·05 lakhs of maunds as compared with 26·17 lakhs of maunds during the previous year. The increase in sales was due to the supply of salt to the areas ordinarily served by Sambhar salt, i.e., some parts of United Provinces and Rajputana. The quantity of stocks of Baragra salt at Kharaghoda and Kuda at the close of the manufacturing season was 41·85 and 4·73 lakhs of maunds respectively as against 37·57 and 11·71 lakhs of maunds in the previous year.

The produce of the sea salt works was 107·56 lakhs of maunds as against 109·77 lakhs of maunds of salt during the preceding year. The total sales of sea salt works during the financial year under review amounted to 96·63 lakhs of maunds of salt as compared with 98·94 lakhs of maunds during the year 1928-29. The manufacturing season closed with a balance of 67·17 lakhs maunds of sea salt on hand as against 53·78 lakhs of maunds at the end of the previous season. The stock on hand was

sufficient to meet the demand for salt till the new salt came for sale.

The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption in the Presidency proper is shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of Province	Year	Quantity consumed	Population	Average per head
				Lbs.
Gujarat	1928-29 ..	1,217,045	6,840,085	14·64
	1929-30 ..	1,136,834		13·68
Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.	1928-29 ..	2,720,997	15,479,188	14·46
	1929-30 ..	2,637,118		14·02
Total ..	1928-29 ..	3,938,042	22,319,273	14·52
	1929-30 ..	3,773,952		13·91

The per capita issues for consumption in the Presidency proper have slightly decreased.

The number of fish curing yards at which business was transacted during the year under review remained unchanged, viz. 33. The total quantity of fish brought to be cured was 216,334 maunds as against 308,946 maunds or a decrease of 92,612 maunds due to the unfavourable fishing season on the coasts of Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts.

The closing part of the year under report witnessed the inception of the Civil Disobedience movement started by Mr. M. K. Gandhi against the salt tax. He marched on foot with a band of volunteers from his Ashram at Ahmedabad to the Dandi coast south of the Tapti river in the Surat District, gathering an increasing number of followers on the way and inciting people to mass violation of the salt law. Emissaries from his Ashram were despatched to various parts of the Presidency to carry out both propaganda work near salt works or in places where salt formed naturally and to infringe the salt law and raid salt works in various parts of the Presidency.

The salt law was openly infringed for the first time by the non-co-operators on the morning of the 6th April 1930, when Mr. Gandhi committed a trifling breach of the salt law by picking up a few grains of natural salt on the Dandi foreshore. This was the signal for the mass breaking of the salt laws throughout the Presidency. The movement soon gained considerable momentum and bands of people began collecting natural salt

from salt water creeks and depressions in many parts of the Presidency. Mr. Gandhi then announced his intention of raiding the Dharasna salt works. To enable the salt works to be more easily defended against such threatened attack, barbed wire fencing was put up round vulnerable points of the Dharasna-Chharwada salt works in the first week of May 1930. Mr. Gandhi himself was arrested and taken into custody in the early hours of the morning of 5th May and removed to Yeravda Jail the same day. His plans to raid the salt works were, however, carried out by his followers and from the third week of May 1930 there ensued a series of unsuccessful raids on the Dharasna salt works, where though the salt works are the property of Government, the salt stored in them belongs to the agarias. Thus the attack made was actually upon the property of individuals, namely the agarias, and the agarias interests were very prejudicially affected by the stubborn and long continued attempts by mobs to remove salt in a manner other than that contemplated by law. Indeed the innocent salt manufacturers of Dharasna and Chharwada have been the chief sufferers from the raids which held up manufacture, stopped sales, and finally gave place to a boycott of Dharasna salt. At the same time preconcerted plans for massed attacks on salt works elsewhere had been made, and these plans matured during the month of May. Mass attacks were also made on the Shiroda salt works in the Ratnagiri District and on Wadala salt works in Dadar taluka, in the town and island of Bombay. The authorities met the situation with great forbearance and restraint, and used the minimum force to disperse the raiders. In addition to the massed attacks on Shiroda and Wadala salt works, there were two minor attempts to raid the salt works at Ghatkopar in the Thana Range. These were successfully repulsed by the Police assisted by the Salt Establishment. This condition of hostility continued to threaten at Wadala and Dharasna till the 10th June when the advent of the monsoon stopped all further activity of that kind. The Salt Department as a whole has come, most creditably, through a period of unprecedented strain when they had to perform distasteful duties under the most trying conditions and had to face a rigid social boycott in many places in the Presidency where they had often the greatest difficulty in obtaining food and water and lodging.

SALT DEPARTMENT

SIND

The following were the sources of salt supply during the year :—

(1) The Government Salt Works, Maurypur.
(2) The Grax Limited Salt Works, Maurypur.
(3) The Star Salt Works, Maurypur.
(4) The Laxmi Salt Works, Maurypur.
(5) The Darwari Salt Deposit.
(6) The Saran Salt Deposit.

Salt was issued direct to the merchants from the Government and private Salt Works at Maurypur and the Darwari and Saran Salt Depots. The system of salt transport contract at the former work was discontinued during the year under report.

There was an increase of 148,000 maunds in output and 26,000 maunds in issues. The increase in output was chiefly confined to sea salt and was due to the further development of private works which produced salt on a large scale for export to Calcutta. The increase in issues of Maurypur salt is mainly due to increased demand from other provinces such as Saharanpur.

Imports of salt from the Punjab were 32,000 maunds as against 30,700 in the year 1928-29 and the imports by sea fell by 500 maunds.

Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agency 524,986 maunds were consumed in Sind during the year under report as compared with 516,920 maunds in the preceding year. The average consumption of salt in the province worked out at 13·17 lbs. per head per annum as against 12·97 in the previous year.

The number of offences against the salt laws detected during the year was 80 as against 110 in the previous year. The gross receipts from Excise duty and other charges on salt amounted to Rs. 6·54 lakhs and the expenditure (share debitable to salt) was Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

ADEN

The following were the salt-works in operation during the year :—

(1) Italian Salt-works,
(2) A. and J. Laljee's Salt-works,
(3) Hajibhoy Laljee's Salt-works,
(4) Little Aden Salt-works, and
(5) Arab Salt-Pans.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 75,922 and Rs. 2,738, respectively, as against Rs. 75,363 and Rs. 2,738 in the preceding year.

The quantity of salt removed from the Arab Salt-pans was 51,309 maunds, of which 24,743 maunds were retained for local consumption and 26,566 maunds were exported to the interior of Arabia.

The total quantity of salt exported from the other salt works during the year was 227,267 tons to Indian Ports and 1,667 tons to non-Indian Ports.

EXCISE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The ration fixed for 1929-30 was the same as for 1928-29, but the figures reported from all districts included the extra ration of 20 per cent. which is allowed to border shops in case of necessity. The total consumption increased from 1,237,634 proof gallons in 1928-29 to 1,288,907 proof gallons in 1929-30, an increase of 51,273 proof gallons. In spite of this increase in consumption, the total consumption fell below the allotted ration by 476,524 proof gallons. The general causes of the decrease were the poor economic condition of the people due to general trade depression, illicit distillation in tracts where there were facilities for it, illicit importation of liquor from Indian States or foreign territories, low strength of country spirit, high selling prices and a growing taste among the drinking classes for cheap foreign spirit and beer, wherever available. The policy of discouraging the consumption of stronger spirit by restricting a certain number of shops in each district to the exclusive sale of weak spirit was continued in places where such a policy had proved successful. But in certain areas, where it was found that such a restriction had only driven people to stronger spirit illicitly distilled or imported, it was found necessary to remove the restrictions and allow the sale of stronger spirit at the shops.

The total revenue under " foreign liquor " showed an increase of about Rs. 8¼ lakhs, which was due to an increase in imports of Indian-made foreign liquor such as spirits and beer.

The following table gives the statistics of sales of foreign liquor :—

Year	Fermented liquors (Bulk gallons)	Wines (Bulk gallons)	Potable spirits (Bulk gallons)	Denatured spirits (Bulk gallons)
1929-30	1,023,899	44,207	295,409	251,016
1928-29	873,991	41,911	290,480	235,741
Increase ..	149,908	2,296	4,929	15,275

There was an all round increase in the consumption of foreign liquor. The sales of beer especially have increased. Foreign beers are fairly cheap and now that refrigerators have been installed in more shops, cold beer both in bulk and bottle is obtainable at all times. Beer is a more pleasant and palatable drink than adulterated toddy and country spirit, and the Bombay millhands have consequently taken to it. The consumption of Indian-made spirits showed a large increase due to their cheapness as compared with imported spirit, the sales of which on this account show a slight decrease. There was an increase in toddy revenue and from foreign liquor and country spirit. A decrease occurred under "Opium". The net profit to Government amounted to Rs. 11·54 lakhs (inclusive of duty) as against Rs. 12·63 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 1·09 lakhs, partly due to decrease in consumption.

Consumption of country spirit was much below the ration, although the revenue increased by Rs. 7·77 lakhs owing to the numerous marriages effected in anticipation of the enforcement of the Sarda Act and to the increased limit of possession and transport. The prevalence of illicit distillation was the main factor which operated against the consumption of licit liquor. Every encouragement was given, to the staff in the campaign against excise crime. It was found that in some districts rewards were given too sparingly. The whole system was overhauled and definite instructions issued to all officers so that there might be uniformity in the granting of rewards in all districts. The total number of cases detected during the year fell by 490, but if the figures of East and West Khandesh are deducted, there was again an increase. In some districts, where with the approval of the Legislative Council, additional country spirit shops were opened or reopened, this along with other causes helped greatly to reduce illicit distillation and was an effective temperance measure. This policy was undoubtedly sound for reducing both crime and the combined consumption of licit and illicit liquor. The increase in the number of hemp drugs and cocaine offences was noteworthy. The cocaine traffic in Bombay appeared to be reviving though the staff were doing their best to suppress it. Illicit charas sales in Bombay were affecting both the hemp drugs and the opium revenue. Prohibition of licit charas was introduced in 1922-23, but has proved a complete failure and done great harm. Illicit charas in much larger quantities has taken the place of licit charas, and owing to its cheapness has diverted consumers from the much milder intoxicant, ganja.

The Mahura Flowers Act was applied to the whole Presidency.

The close of the year was notable for the start of an intensive campaign against liquor in Surat District by Mr. Gandhi and his followers with the object of reducing Government excise revenue. Prohibition of liquor was attempted not by moral persuasion but by the forcible measures of picketing shops, boycott of licensees and consumers, infliction of caste penalties and cutting down of toddy trees. Experience, however, of former movements of this kind shows that such compulsory abstinence imposed upon the public by fear of reprisals is inevitably only temporary and ends up in as much or more drinking in the long run, while in the meantime, the consumers often resort to foreign or illicit liquor or the fiery and cheap denatured spirit. The temperance enthusiasts—and no doubt a number of people do take part in the movement from well meaning motives—are thus unfortunately producing the opposite effect of what they intend. Apart from other considerations, the financial cost of successful prohibition would be staggering. Unsuccessful attempt at prohibition in the United States of America now costs that country 232 crores a year in loss of excise revenue and 34 crores in preventive establishment.

The expenditure for the year exclusive of (1) refunds (Rs. 2,28,600) and (2) compensation to (*a*) the Bombay Municipality for loss of revenue which it previously derived from shop licenses (Rs. 1,43,700) and (*b*) the District Local Boards in the Presidency in lieu of one anna cess on excise revenue which they were formerly allowed (Rs. 1,55,000) was Rs. 26,09,000 against Rs. 26,41,000 in the previous year. The net revenue of the year thus increased by Rs. 17,56,500, i.e. from Rs. 3,15,79,600 in the previous year to Rs. 3,33,36,000 in the year under report.

SIND

The consumption of country spirit fell from 119,000 to 110,000 proof gallons. Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Districts were responsible for the decrease which was due to general trade depression and the unfavourable character of the year on account of heavy rains and floods. The increase in the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Larkana Districts was attributed to the prevalence of cholera and the celebration of a large number of marriages at the close of the year owing to the passing of the Sarda Bill.

There was an increase of 81,000 gallons in the imports by sea of fermented liquors, wines and spirits-potable and non-potable. The increase was accounted for by large imports of (1) bulk

and bottled beer, the consumption of which has increased among the labour classes, (2) vermouth from France, (3) brandy on account of the intense cold weather and the prevalence of cholera.

The consumption in the Province fell by 9,000 gallons under fermented liquors and rose by 5,500 gallons in the case of potable spirits. The increased sale was due to the competition of cheap imported spirit with the local country spirit on account of the high selling price of the latter.

The remarkable increase in the consumption of Charas (by 4,000 seers to 7,000 seers) was the result of the reduction of duty from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20 and the fixation of its maximum selling price at a low rate.

The consumption of toddy rose from 17,000 gallons in the previous year to 22,000 during the year under report. The increase was attributed partly to a succession of seasonal rains in Karachi and Hyderabad and partly to its cheapness in comparison with country liquor.

There was a decline in the number of crimes detected which was attributed to the vigilance of the Excise staff and the deterrent punishments awarded. The total number of offences detected was 425 as against 477 in the previous year.

STAMPS

The revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps in the year 1929-30 both in the Presidency proper and Sind, excluding the annual contribution of Rs. 12·50 lakhs received from the Government of India on account of the local Government's share in the sale proceeds of unified stamps used in this Presidency on receipts, promissory notes, etc., amounted to Rs. 165·40 lakhs as against Rs. 158·79 lakhs, of which Rs. 76·97 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 88·43 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. The revenue realised in Bombay City was Rs. 30·12 lakhs out of the total collections of Rs. 79·38 lakhs under the Court Fees Act in the Presidency proper. There was an increase of Rs. 1·71 lakhs in revenue from the sale of General (non-judicial) stamps and of Rs. 4·90 lakhs from the sale of judicial stamps.

Out of the revenue of Rs. 23,71,000 derived from duties and penalties levied on insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments, Rs. 1,66,000 were received in Bombay City alone.

Ten prosecutions were instituted under the Stamp Act, six in Bombay, two in Sholapur and one each in Ahmedabad and Nasik. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,890.

TAXES ON INCOME

The assessments made in the year 1929-30 were based on the profits and income earned in the preceding financial year 1928-29 which began with an unprecedented and extensive general strike on the part of the Bombay City Cotton Mill labourers which lasted for nearly eight months and involved the already crippled textile industry in heavy losses although at the beginning, it enabled the Mills to clear off very heavy and embarassing accumulated stocks. The result of this disaster was that revenue from this industry fell from 24 lakhs for the preceding year to only 10 lakhs for the year under report. The oil companies were also involved in labour troubles to some extent and the end of the year saw communal riots which paralysed for a time all business activities in the City. These adverse factors marred the prospects of what would otherwise have been a somewhat better year for trade and business in general.

Cloth dealers had a bad time and their earnings fell by nearly 50 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The coastal export trade also suffered badly, largely on this account, there being a great reduction in the shipments of yarn and cotton twist and piecegoods. The result was that the local steam navigation companies suffered badly with a heavy fall in their earnings.

The year was, however, remarkable for the very heavy increase in the export trade in cotton to the extent of about 16 crores. The business was remunerative, as wholesale cotton merchants and importers and exporters showed an increase in their profits for the year. Motor car business also showed a noticeable expansion, the profits taxed being substantially larger than those in the preceding year. Banking and insurance business, cement companies, building contractors, dealers in building materials, salt and liquor merchants, all showed somewhat better results in which the legal profession, too, participated. Other professions and business showed much the same state of affairs as in the preceding year. The whole of Sind suffered badly from unprecedented floods and epidemics which for a time stopped all business activities and delayed the assessment work for several months in some of the northern circles.

The total net collections from income-tax amounted to Rs. 2 crores 79·53 lakhs as against Rs. 2 crores 50·96 lakhs for the previous year. The total number of assessees was 73,566 of whom 18,510 were persons earning the lowest assessable grade of income of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,499 per annum. The next

largest number, 12,276, were persons with incomes of between Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,999. About 10,500 persons are classed in the next higher group, that is, incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,499. The largest number of assessees for income-tax was in Bombay City, over 39,000, out of the 73,500 being assessed in the capital of the Presidency. Ahmedabad ranks next with 4,681 persons, Karachi comes third, while Sholapur had only 1,157 persons earning assessable incomes, as compared with 3,438 in Poona and 2,142 in Surat. The income from salaries assessed to tax was Rs. 13 crores and 12¾ lakhs and the net revenue collected about Rs. 49½ lakhs.

Persons with incomes of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 754 paying Rs. 39·63 lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of Rs. 4 crores 21 lakhs.

The total net super-tax collections were Rs. 88·05 lakhs against Rs. 67·28 lakhs for the preceding year, of which Rs. 81·60 lakhs were collected in Bombay City. Ahmedabad accounted for Rs. 3·14 lakhs, Sholapur and Karachi under one lakh each, Aden Rs. 63,500 and East Khandesh Rs. 21,000. The total number of assessees for the whole Presidency was 872 of whom 707 were in Bombay City. There was an increase of 25 assessees over the number at the end of the previous year. It is interesting to note that though Sholapur and Karachi yielded about the same amount of super-tax there were only four assessees in the former as compared with 25 in the latter city.

There were four private individuals in the Bombay Presidency whose assessable incomes to super-tax amounted to more than Rs. 5 lakhs per year and they paid nearly Rs. 7 lakhs in super-tax. The number of companies paying super-tax on Rs. 5 lakhs and over was 36, the amount of tax paid by them being Rs. 42 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government through the Director of Public Instruction, except that Government deal direct with the University on questions of Higher education. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director for the general management of all Secondary and Primary schools in their Divisions. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the **High Schools**, usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the **Middle Schools** which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of **Primary Schools** both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, viz. the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad. A certain number of district training schools have also been opened.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is

now recognised as the central technological institution, for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees; one, known as the Provincial School Book Committee, for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in the British Districts only]

The total number of recognised and unrecognised institutions increased by 90 to 17,132 and the number of pupils in them by 31,404 to 1,262,244.

Out of a total of 26,813 towns and villages, 10,831 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·4 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·87 as against 9·69 in the preceding year. The corresponding percentages of female scholars under instruction to the total female population were 2·86 and 2·71 respectively.

Hindu pupils in recognised institutions numbered 954,699, Muhammadans 211,202, Indian Christians 36,269, Parsis 17,550, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5,278. Among the rest are included 1,325 Sikhs and 17 Buddhists.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Public Instruction rose by about Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 403 lakhs, of which 52·0 per cent. was met from Government funds, 17·1 per cent. from Board funds, 18·6 per cent. from fees, and 12·3 per cent. from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 201 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs. Expenditure on buildings and apparatus in recognised institutions amounted to nearly Rs. 18 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 1,099 to 9,634, of whom 3,361 or

34·9 per cent. passed. Of the 1,528 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 781 or 51·1 per cent. passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October, 1929, and April, 1930, was 689 as against 694 in the preceding year. Of the successful candidates, 230 obtained Honours—23 in Class I and 207 in Class II. In examinations for Professional degrees, excluding the medical examinations, there were 841 successful candidates. The expenditure of the University, as distinct from the individual Colleges, and from the School of Economics and Sociology maintained by the University itself, was over Rs. 7½ lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The total number of students in the 15 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 822 to 8,015, of whom 565 were women as against 418 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was over Rs. 20 lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The number of students in the four Law Colleges was 1,256, an increase of 81. The number of those receiving instruction in Commerce and Engineering was 324 and 336 respectively.

Education in Art.—The number of students at the Sir J. J. School of Art fell by 25 to 528, of whom 171 attended the Reay Art Workshops. There were 17 students in the School of Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.

Technical and Industrial Education.—The number of Technical and Industrial schools remained stationary at 41, but the number of students fell by 211 to 2,475. The expenditure on these institutions also decreased by Rs. 53,544 to Rs. 5,27,920.

Secondary Schools.—The total number of Secondary schools increased by 33 to 620 and the number of pupils in them by 5,232 to 119,165. The following table gives separate figures for High and Middle schools :—

	Number of schools	Number of pupils
High School for Boys ..	201	77,470
Do. for Girls ..	60	13,534
Middle Schools for Boys ..	323	25,244
Do. for Girls ..	36	2,917
Total ..	620	119,165

The total expenditure on all Secondary schools was over Rs. 83 lakhs, a rise of over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of Primary schools for boys increased by 192 to 13,118, and the number of pupils in them by 23,203 to 926,534. The number of girls under instruction in Primary schools was 232,550, an increase of 11,953.

The number of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 157 to 11,999 and the number of pupils in them by 27,802 to 926,057. Aided schools increased by 69 to 2,571 and the pupils in them by 2,278 to 140,902. Unaided schools decreased by 14 to 216 and the pupils in them by 1,495 to 7,844. The number of schools for adults decreased by 10 to 255, and the number of pupils in them by 310 to 9,483.

The total expenditure on Primary education increased by Rs. 3·3 lakhs to Rs. 201·5 lakhs, of which Rs. 126·1 lakhs was met from Government funds, Rs. 12·6 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 41·7 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 5·0 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 16·1 lakhs from other sources.

Training Institutions.—There were 12 Training Institutions for Men and 20 for Women, with 692 and 618 students respectively. Of the 32 Training institutions, 15, with 781 students, were under public management, and 17, with 686 students, were under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 4,422 to 211,202, of whom 45,651 were girls. The number attending Arts Colleges increased by 69 to 428 and that in Professional Colleges by 42 to 173. In Secondary schools the number increased by 955 to 11,205, in Primary schools by 2,966 to 195,094, and in Special schools by 390 to 4,302.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions for the last two years :—

	1929-30	1928-29
Intermediate—		
Marathas	149,203	147,998
Cultivating classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.)..	187,911	181,310
Artisans	86,552	80,557
Lingayats	79,113	80,361
Total ..	502,779	490,226

	1929-30	1928-29
Backward—		
Depressed Classes	64,618	63,077
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Criminal Tribes	29,341	26,525
Others	35,642	35,589
Total ..	129,601	125,191

Reformatory Schools.—Of the three Reformatory schools in this Presidency, the one at Yeravda (Poona), with 202 pupils, is maintained by Government, the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga (Bombay), with 365 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay, with 85 pupils, is managed by the Salvation Army Mission. The Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar, which is maintained by the Jail Department, had 279 pupils as against 292 in the preceding year.

EDUCATION—ADEN

Primary Schools.—There are three Primary Government Arabic Schools and nine Private Government Aided Schools at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 1,179.

Indigenous Schools.—Eleven Aided Schools teach the Koran and elementary Arabic and Arithmetic to very small boys and girls. Other unaided schools teach only the Koran or Torah.

Secondary Schools.—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at the Crater teaches six standards, of which the sixth is preparatory for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination. The Headmaster of this School is an Indian Graduate of the Punjab University. The number of boys in the School was 114.

There are eight Private Government Aided Secondary Schools (five for boys and three for girls). The curriculum is the same as in the Government Secondary School, but only one aided school has so far prepared pupils for the Junior Cambridge Examination. The number of pupils in the aided secondary schools was 390.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY

During the year under report, there were 202 boys in the Reformatory School as against 172 in the previous year; their ages ranging from 10 to 17 years. Out of these 65 were Muhammadans, nine Brahmins, 38 Depressed Classes, five Christians, four Lingayats and 81 other Hindus.

The general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory. There was an appreciable decline in the number of offences and of offenders inspite of the increase in the number of boys. There were only 11 offences involving 18 boys as compared with 12 offences involving 21 boys during the previous year. One boy escaped from the school during the year, but was subsequently re-arrested and brought back.

Except for malaria the health of the inmates was satisfactory. The total number of in-door patients during the year was 275 as against 155 in the previous year. There were 132 cases diagnosed as being due to malaria.

Different trades were taught in the School. Forty-two boys were taught carpentry, 16 smith's work, 20 painting, 15 book-binding, 34 tailoring, 32 gardening, and 41 agriculture. The year under report was a period of great depression in trade and great difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient number of orders from the public. Though there was not enough work in the workshops, the boys were not idle, as they were engaged in preparing for their trade examinations to be held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay.

Primary education was also imparted in the school up to the fifth standard in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. Visual instruction also received due attention and a number of lantern lectures were given to the boys by the Superintendent and his Deputy, on historical, geographical and other interesting topics. Regular Moral Instruction was given in the school room once a week by class teachers.

The gross maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 50,213 while the total earnings of the School were Rs. 2,048. The net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 254-7-0 against Rs. 254-15-6 in the previous year.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of books registered during the year decreased by 268 to 2,131. Of the books published, 663 were in Marathi, 478 in Gujarati, 233 in English, 189 in Sindhi, 95 in Kanarese, 70 in Urdu and Classical Languages each, 69 in Hindi, 11 in Punjabi, two in Latin, and 12 in other dialects, while 239 were in more than one languages.

Of the total number of publications, the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 477 while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 410 and 301 respectively.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of the year 1929, there were in all 314 newspapers treating of current political topics as against 284 newspapers in

the previous year. Ninety-two newspapers were newly started during the year ; 62 publications ceased to exist, a net increase of 30 publications.

Out of these 314 newspapers, 98 were published in the City of Bombay, 56 in the Northern Division, 60 in the Central Division, 31 in the Southern Division, 66 in Sind, and three in the Indian States. One hundred and four or about 37 per cent. were in the hands of Brahmins, 130 or about 41 per cent. were conducted by other Hindus, 12 by Jains, 14 by Parsis, 43 by Muhammadans, and 11 by Christians, of whom one was a European.

Twenty-two were published in English, 98 in Marathi, 71 in Gujarati, six in Hindi, 14 in Kanarese, 11 in Urdu, 43 in Sindhi, and the remaining 49 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The year 1929 was a very important one, being the 125th anniversary of the Society's life.

A form of agreement between the Society and the Prince of Wales Museum covering the transfer of the Society's archæological, geological and copper-plate collections to the Museum for display has, after long discussion, been approved by both bodies.

The Society had 476 resident and 173 non-resident members at the close of the year 1929.

The issues of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 68,960 of which 13,161 were new books, 30,469 periodicals and 25,330 old books. The largest issue, about 20,175, was under fiction, while biography stood second (2,168) and politics third (2,137). During the year 1,203 volumes were added to the Library, of which 894 were purchased and 309 were presented. Ninety-four coins were added to the cabinet of the Society. The Society received 562 treasure trove coins during the year.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The Museum was opened to the public for 130 days only during the five months of the year under report, as it was temporarily closed from 1st February to 30th October 1929, due to the work of renovating the roof over the galleries. The number of visitors during these days was 480,927, giving a daily average of 3,700. Specimens of synthetic mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell and enamelled ware were purchased during the year. Interesting specimens were also added to the agricultural section.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA

On the average, over 1,700 visitors a day visited the Museum during the year, excluding Wednesday when an admission fee is charged.

The work of classifying, arranging and labelling exhibits and preparing guides and catalogues of the galleries was proceeded with. Students and teachers were instructed as regards various exhibits in the Museum which was visited by scholars and distinguished visitors. Information and assistance was given to various enquirers.

The Trustees have issued an appeal for additional funds required for giving effect to their plan for erecting a new building which will relieve congestion of space in the existing building.

Archæological Section.—Interesting exhibits from Jogeshwari caves were labelled and exhibited in a special case, and pottery from Mirpurkhas and Brahmanabad, inscription stones from Nasik, bronze images of Buddha from Chittagong and Negapatam, sculptures from Dohad and a Turkish Coat of Arms placed on view. Inscriptions on some Buddhistic images were deciphered, enamelled tiles from Sind rearranged according to designs, the talismanic cups have been labelled and the list of exhibits revised. Picture postcards of exhibits have been printed and a guide to the Miscellaneous Antiquities gallery prepared. The Assistant Curator was deputed to visit the various Indian Museums particularly to study the arrangement of coins.

Among the copper, silver and gold coins acquired, was an interesting and rare collection of the Gujerat Sultan coins which formerly belonged to the late Mr. G. P. Talayor. Coins of Mahmud Shah, Mohamed Shah and Hussein Shah of Jaunpur, punch marked coins, and coins of Musaffar Shah I, Ahmad Shah I, Mohamed Shah, Mahmud II, Bahadur Shah and Muzaffar II, Sultans of Gujerat, have been exhibited.

Art Section.—A head-dress of gold threads of the Sultan Hassan Nooruddin of Maldive, a skirt and a gown of gold thread of a lady member of the Royal family and other exhibits, all presented by Mr. Effendi, the Prime Minister of Maldive Islands, have been exhibited. Eight valuable Indian paintings purchased from the Parasnis collection, two Japanese paintings on silk, a few pictures purchased from the Simla Fine Art and the Bombay Art Society Exhibitions, three prints of " Old Bombay " presented by Mr. Evans and a grain of wheat inscribed with about 150 letters in Marathi, have been exhibited. Two attractive chandeliers presented by Mrs. Batliwala and a large mirror presented by Mrs. C. Jamsetjee, were fitted up,

and some of the old pictures retouched and restored. A rare and interesting calico print has been lent to the New India House, London, for exhibition.

Natural History Section.—It is intended to set up two new interesting group cases in the Mammal gallery illustrating tiger and gibbon. For this purpose, Assistants were sent out to collect suitable materials. The lengthy work is in progress.

Two storks, the white-necked and the black-necked, have been exhibited in the Bird gallery, and the egg collection has been arranged and catalogued.

A cast of the green whip snake was added to the group in the Reptile and Fishes gallery, showing colour uniformity in snakes. An attractive group illustrating the water monitor in its natural habitat was prepared and exhibited. Several moulds and casts of the various Bombay food fish have been prepared and the painted casts have been exhibited.

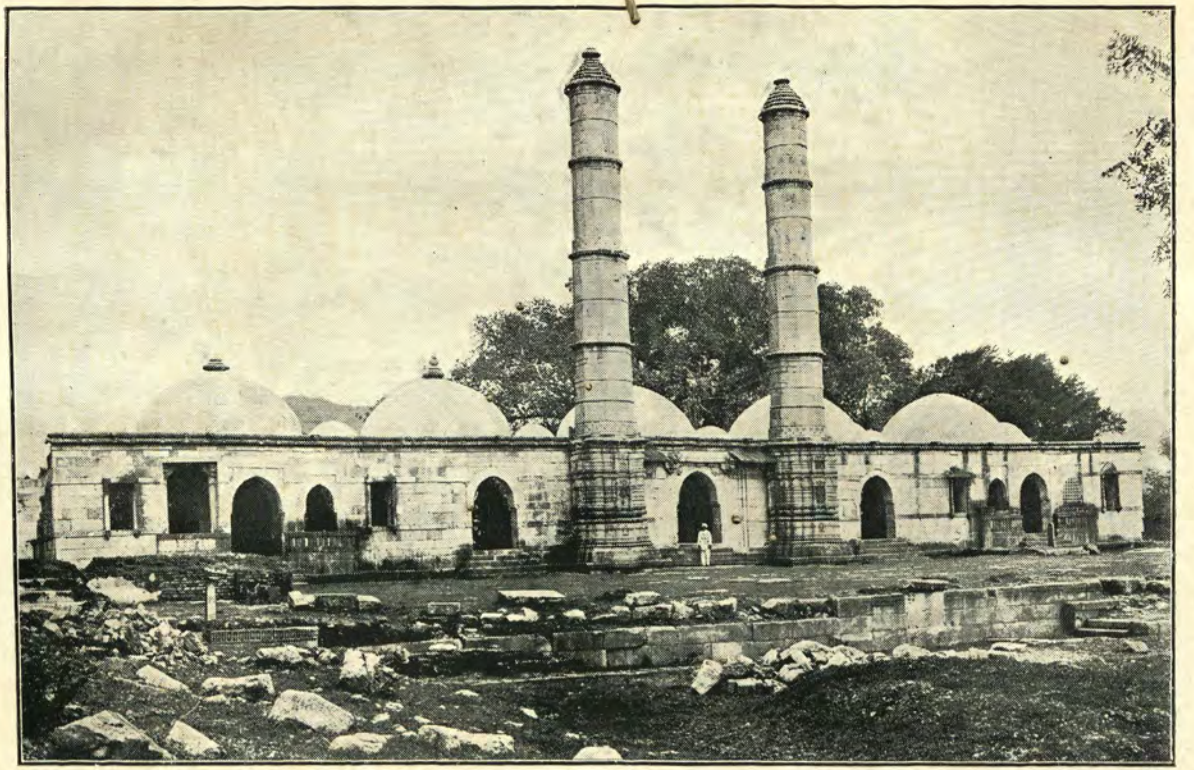
The reference collection has been attended to and the Assistants were deputed on survey and collection work to the Eastern Ghats, Burma and Assam.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

During the year under review, nearly two lakhs of visitors passed through the turnstile of the show-cases, of whom about 62,000 were ladies, the daily average attendance being 591. Fridays were, as usual, set apart for Purdah Ladies only. Woman attendants were kept inside the Museum for these days only. The Museum remained closed for 64 days during the year.

Important exhibits such as a wooden model of Sewage Pumping Station, a wooden model of a country vessel, four spears of the Masai and Wakikuyu tribes of East Africa and one sword of an Arab rebel who was killed in the Mubaral-bin-Rashid Rebellion of 1895, one Peshtanshai silver coin of Hyderabad Deccan, and some original manuscripts of Thomas Carlyle's Letters were presented during the year. Besides these, two gold, 34 silver, 19 copper and three lead coins were received, as presents, during the year from the various Provincial Governments.

In the latter part of the year, two orders were placed with companies in America and Germany for the purchase of different kinds of models.



BOHRA-KI-MASJID, CHAMPANER (PANCH MAHALS), AFTER CONSERVATION, FROM S. E. [*To face page 242*

CHAPTER XII

ARCHÆOLOGY

DURING the year under report the total grant for conservation works in the Western Circle of the Archæological Survey of India, comprising the Bombay Presidency including Sind, amounted to Rs. 1,37,074 as against Rs. 1,15,928 in the preceding year. Out of this grant Rs. 38,997 were expended departmentally by the Office of the Archæological Superintendent and the balance of Rs. 98,077 allotted to the Public Works Department of Bombay for works undertaken by that Department. The whole of the grant was fully utilised save for a small sum of Rs. 1,293.

Among the Muhammadan Monuments, the most important works were those carried out to some of the buildings of the Adilshahi Kings at Bijapur, of the Ahmedshahi dynasty at Ahmedabad, the Nizamshahi dynasty in the Ahmednagar District and certain other monuments.

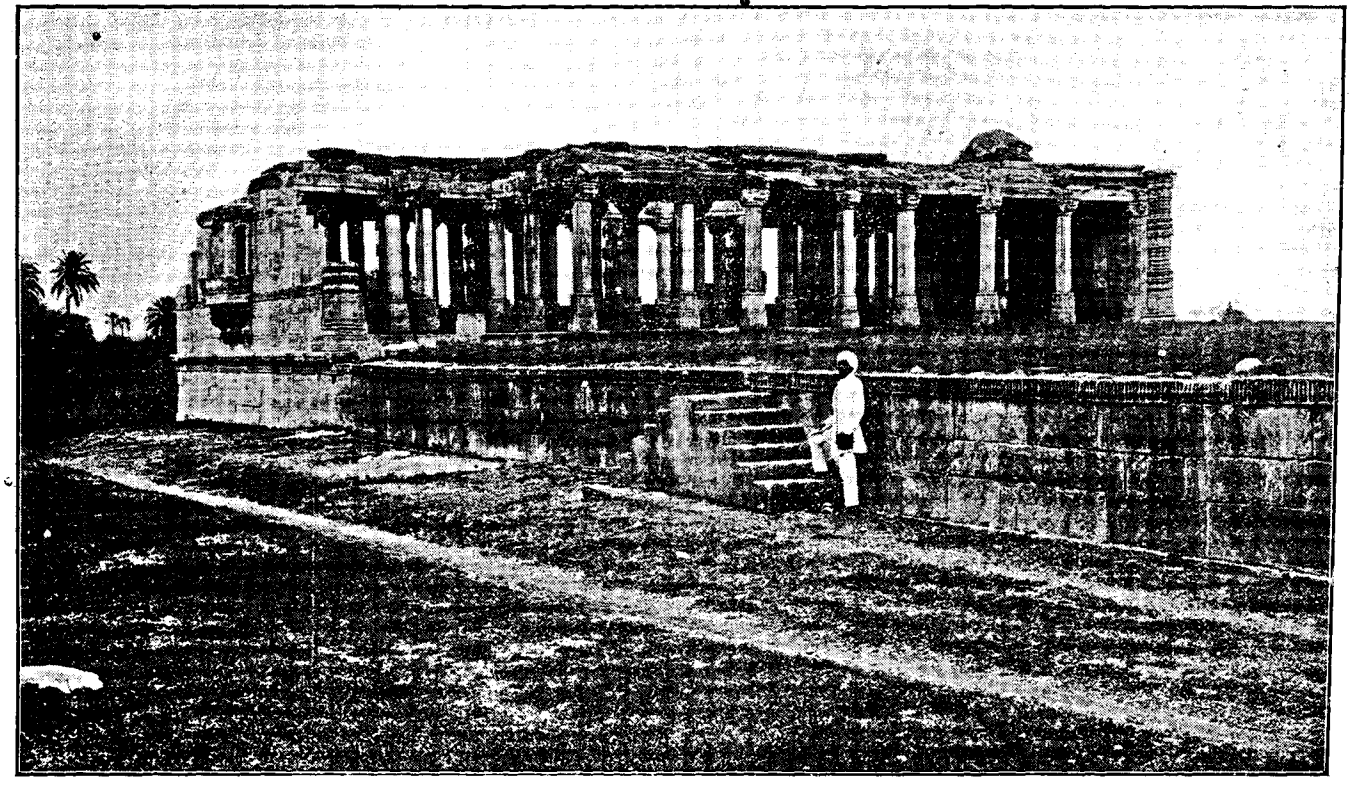
Most of the cracks in the dome of the great tomb of Muhammad Adilshah, generally known as the Gol Gumbaz, have now been successfully made good and portions of the arched colonnade on the south side of the Naqqarkhana repaired. The conservation of the Massa Bavdi (Sanskrit Matsya Vapi) to the north of the Gol Gumbaz has been finally completed and, when the water tower at the north-east corner of the original compound wall of the Gol Gumbaz is also repaired, it will again become possible to convey water from the tank to the lawns around the tomb. The tradition about the Athar Mahal being the repository of two hairs of the beard of the Prophet of Islam is borne out by an unpublished Persian inscription of the year A. H. 1111 engraved upon a stone slab lying in this building. The four lofty pillars which support the outer eaves of the roof of the main hall on the east were composed of uncut logs lined with dressed timber work to give them an octagonal shape. This planking had decayed and is now being renewed in imitation of the original work. The roof of this chhajja was also treated with a layer of malthoid to make it watertight. At the Taj Bavdi, named after Taj Sultana, Queen of Ibrahim II, and one of the finest monuments of its class in the Presidency, the dilapidated dome of a large chamber in the *dalans* on the east side of the tank was repaired and a line of cellars exposed in

the eastern portion of the colonnade. On the north side of the tank a strip of ground is being lowered to the original floor level and will be turfed and fenced in. Surrounding walls were erected around the Gujar Bavdi and the Mulla Masjid and a large tank, 126′ × 136′, brought to light close to the Sangit Mahal at Navaraspur (A.D. 1599), four miles from Bijapur. Repairs to the high surrounding wall of the Nari Mahal at the same place are nearing completion.

The Ahmedshahi monuments in the City of Ahmedabad are built in a mixed Hindu and Muhammadan style. The measures of repair and improvement carried out to these monuments included the removal of earth and debris from behind the prayer chamber of Sidi Sayyid's Mosque, so well known for its exquisite tracery work, some repairs to the stone platform around the well of Bai Harir, the Chief Superintendent at the entrance of the Royal Palace of Mahmudshah Bigarha, who was also responsible for the construction of a beautiful mosque and a tomb to the west of this well, some excavation behind the Queen's Mosque in the Sarangpur quarter of the City, the restoration of a few kanguras at and other repairs to the Tomb and Mosque of Sayyid Usman, the vizier of Mahmud Bigarha, the provision of a gate to the area around the exquisite little mosque at the village of Kochrab Paldi, and some petty repairs to the Triple Gate of Ahmedshah's citadel known as Bhadra.

At Champaner the wall adjoining the middle gate on the north side of the Godhra Darwaza together with the spiral stair behind it was taken down and rebuilt in exact imitation of the original work. Debris was cleared away from the guard room in front of it and the clearance of a large hall adjoining this gate on the south side completed. Similar operations outside the south wall of the citadel exposed a number of dwellings of the Mahratta period. An interesting feature of these dwellings is a number of large-sized earthenware jars buried in the ground for the storage of water, corn, etc. One of the rooms contained a stone-lined underground chamber wherein the owner presumably kept his valuables. The preservation of Bohra-ki-Masjid or Sahar-ki-Masjid inside the citadel, which had been in progress for several years, has been nearly completed. Outside the citadel, the repairs to the ancient culvert over the Vishvamitri Nalla were completed as also the repair of the Khajuri Masjid situated some two miles east of Champaner.

In the Ahmednagar District repairs were carried out to the retaining wall of the octagonal platforms on which stands the palace, known as Faria Bagh and built in the time of Burhanshah



KHAJURI MASJID, CHAMPANER (PANCH MAHALS), AFTER CONSERVATION, FROM S. E. [*To face page 244*

of the Nizamshahi dynasty. The only undertaking of importance in the Sholapur District related to the reconstruction of the retaining wall and other improvements to the Begam's Tomb at the village of Ghodeshvar. The Begam in question was a daughter of the Mughal King Aurangzeb who died when her father was camping at Brahmapuri on the opposite bank of the River Bhima.

Among the Hindu Monuments that came in for conservation, the Jogeshvari Cave Temple in the Bombay Suburban District, which is one of the largest known Brahmanical rock-cut temples, and was originally dedicated to the worship of Siva, has in recent years received well-merited attention. The row of pillars at the outer end of the southern verandah are much decayed. Repairs to one of these pillars were taken in hand in 1928-29 and completed last year. An interesting temple now dedicated to Dattatreya but, which no doubt originally was a *linga* shrine, is that situated at the village of Chhattargi distant 32 miles from Bijapur. No trace is now left of the enclosure wall which surrounded the sanctum and the isolated gateway, but the existing structures are well preserved and well embellished with images of the Dikpalas, of the several incarnations of Vishnu, dancing girls, etc. The lower portions of this monument were hidden under debris which was cleared away last year, and arrangements are now being made for urgent structural repairs.

Some clearance work carried out at the Jaina Cave Temple in the Tankai Hill at Ankai, 6 miles south of Manmad Railway Station, revealed a collection of Jaina images of the eleventh century A. D.

The repairs carried out to the post-Muhammadan monuments consisted of measures to preserve the top of the ramparts on the north and east sides of the Shanwar Wada in the City of Poona, some petty excavations at the Franciscan and St. Paul's Churches in the Bassein Fort, and some petty repairs to the Fort at Sion and the Cemeteries at Surat.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Established Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate Diocese.

The Diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay excepting Sind, which was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore in 1877.

The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay, who was on leave preparatory to retirement when the year began retired on the 13th September 1929. The Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., who was acting for him continued to do so until the new Bishop arrived.

The Reverend Canon Richard Dyke Acland, M.A., Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in this Diocese, was appointed as Bishop of Bombay in succession to Bishop Palmer. He took charge of the Diocese on his arrival from England on the 1st November 1929.

The Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., was on duty as Archdeacon throughout the year.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart, M.A., held the post of Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop throughout the year, which opened with 15 Chaplains on duty and three on leave. At the close of the year, 14 Chaplains were on duty and four on leave. One Chaplain who was on the retired list died.

During the year the Bishop consecrated the Church of the Holy Name, Hubli, and the Cemetery at Hubli for Indian Christians. The Bishop held 21 confirmations and the number of persons confirmed was 447. There were two ordinations.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains

on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is five.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Reverend G. C. Macpherson continued as Presidency Senior Chaplain until the 26th of July 1929 (on which date he proceeded to Calcutta) when he was relieved by the Reverend D. F. Mackenzie from Bangalore.

The Reverend D. F. Mackenzie was Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain until the return from leave of the Reverend G. E. Dodd on 6th November 1929. Mr. Mackenzie on being relieved returned to Bangalore. Mr. Dodd continued as Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain up to the end of the year.

During 1929-30 St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, and the Churches at Poona, Kirkee and Karachi were served by Chaplains on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland. At Quetta the duties were performed by a Wesleyan Chaplain, at Mhow by a Missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of Central India, at Belgaum by a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Rajkot by a Missionary of the Indian Presbyterian Mission and at Nasirabad and Aden by Ministers of the Church of Scotland. All Chaplains and acting Chaplains of the Church of Scotland minister to His Majesty's Forces and Civilians.

STATIONERY

The value of stores purchased by the Stationery Office during the year 1929-30 together with that in stock on the 1st April 1929 amounted to Rs. 11·50 lakhs, while the value of supplies made to various Government Departments and Presses during the year under report was Rs. 8·53 lakhs. The value of stocks held at the end of the year showed further reduction of Rs. ¾ lakh, in view of the policy adopted a few years ago, and "it is hoped," says the Superintendent, "that with the transfer or sale of the remaining surplus stock, the stock in hand will be still further reduced". The total cost of stationery supplied was also reduced by Rs. 17,500 to Rs. 9·26 lakhs due to substitution of cheaper articles and a rigid check on all requisitions.

Contracts were given to the Deccan Paper Mills Company Limited, Poona, Titaghur Paper Mills Company Limited, Calcutta, and the Bengal Paper Mills Company Limited, Calcutta, for the supply of Indian-made paper of various kinds.

During the year 162 typewriters were purchased by the office at slightly reduced prices due to greater competition ; of which 62 were Remington and 51, British Imperial. In response to the recommendations made by this Department, Government sanctioned the supply of Clocks, Time Pieces, Safes, Cash Boxes, Bicycles, Bicycle Accessories, free of charge instead of on payment as before.

PRINTING

Government Central Press, Bombay.—Hand Presses, Rubber Stamps and Binding operations such as ruling, perforating, paging, gold blocking, eyeletting, envelope-making and embossing showed an increase in outturn, while the other items decreased. Practically all Litho work has now been transferred to the Photozinco Press. The manufacture of type has also reached the lowest limit owing to the Provincial Presses—Bombay; Yeravda and Karachi—having reduced their requirements to a minimum. Surplus labour consequent on the reduction of the Litho and Type-foundry sections was utilized in the productive sections.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8·64 lakhs, a decrease of over rupees half a lakh over the preceding year, while the cost of paper binding and rubber stamp materials increased from Rs. 1,19,000 in 1928-29 to Rs. 1,26,000 in 1929-30.

Yeravda Prison Press, Poona.—The labour supply was fairly steady throughout the year, the total numerical strength on 31st March 1930 being 47 paid hands and 158 convicts as against 49 paid hands and 211 convicts on 31st March 1929. The outturn decreased by about 10 per cent. compared with the outturn of the previous year while the cost per unit showed a slight decline.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under all sections showed a decrease except composing, ruling, insetting, eyeletting and embossing where the outturn increased. The total expenditure of the press amounted to Rs. 1·49 lakhs as against Rs. 1·31 lakhs.

Government Book Depot, Bombay.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 74,175 during the year under report as against Rs. 63,895 the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the sale of Financial Publications and High Court Rules and Forms. The value of maps issued during the year 1929-30 rose from Rs. 4,781 to Rs. 5,236.

Government Photozinco Press, Poona.—The total cost of work turned out by the Press was Rs. 1,55,277 as against Rs. 1,66,075 in the year 1928-29.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

On the 1st March 1930, the Development Department of the Secretariat was abolished, and the work of the Department was distributed between other departments of Government. All the Schemes connected with Water and Electric Supply, Back Bay Reclamation, Industrial and Lands, Engineering and Central Salsette Tramway, were transferred to the Public Works Department. Works in connection with Lands Schemes in Bombay and Suburbs were transferred to the Revenue Department while Town Planning Schemes were transferred to the General Department.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

Dredging operations were finally closed down by the beginning of the year and the principal work carried out during the year was dry filling. The total quantity of dry filling brought in by contract during the year was 1,137,000 tons at a cost of Rs. 1-1-7 per ton. Out of the material brought, 345,000 tons were deposited in block No. 1, 550,000 tons in block No. 2, 96,000 tons in block No. 7, and 146,000 tons in block No. 8. Blocks Nos. 8 and 1 were completed in May and October 1929, respectively, and at the end of the year about three-fourths of block No. 2 has been reclaimed up to the final desired formation level and the dry filling operations in that block were still in progress. In addition to the dry filling brought in by train 67,750 tons of dry filling, consisting principally of building debris, were supplied by motor lorries and deposited in blocks Nos. 1 and 2 at an average cost of Re. 0-9-0 per ton. A layout or development plan in respect of blocks Nos. 1 and 2 was also approved by Government.

Water Supply Schemes.—Several sub-schemes and extensions for water supply of the Salsette Water Supply Scheme were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 8,000. The work of laying a 3″ diameter branch main for water supply to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Badlapur from the Ambernath Water Supply Scheme was also completed.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

The annual report on the working of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1929-30 draws attention to an important change which took place in April 1929, when the management of the Scheme was transferred from the Development Department to the Collector of Bombay who is under the control of Government in the Revenue Department. During the year

there were 27 chawls in use at DeLisle Road, 39 at Naigaum, 46 at Worli and 12 at Sewri, a total of 124 against 122 in the previous year. The year began with a general strike in the mills and during the first quarter there was a decline in the number of tenancies owing to the disturbed condition of the textile industry and the serious communal riots which occurred at that time. From September the occupancies began to rise again and continued to increase till March when there was a slight decline. The number of rooms occupied at the close of the year was 7,291 as compared with 6,805 at its commencement.

In addition to the two chawls, one at Naigaum and the other at DeLisle Road, already converted into two and three-roomed tenements, one more chawl at Naigaum was partially converted into two-roomed tenements with water taps in each room and electric lights in the corridors. This chawl has been mostly occupied. There is no demand for two or three-roomed tenements at DeLisle Road and the rooms in the converted chawl in that area are let singly. A few chawls at Worli were placed at the disposal of the Jail authorities for a temporary prison in May 1929.

The total amount of rent collected during the year was Rs. 5,41,395, including the recovery of arrears, against an assessment of Rs. 5,69,371, the percentage of recovery being 95 against 78 in the previous year. In the difficult circumstances of the year the rent recoveries were satisfactory. The total amount due from absconders was Rs. 79,124 against Rs. 60,388 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 4,811 were recovered, leaving Rs. 74,313 still to be recovered. Including this amount and the arrears of previous years, the total arrears amounted to Rs. 1,92,433 against Rs. 1,66,088 on 31st March 1929. During the year it was found that a Chawl Superintendent at Naigaum, who absconded, had been issuing forged rent receipts and embezzling the rents for which they were issued. The case is still under investigation by the Police.

The approximate population of the chawls was 35,000. The number of deaths in the Chawls during the year was 892 or approximately 25·4 per thousand against 23 in the previous year. There was an outbreak of small-pox in February 1930 which was promptly checked. On the whole the sanitation of the chawls and their surroundings at the four centres was satisfactory.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES

Consequent on the abolition of the Development Department, the administration of the residential and industrial

suburban schemes was transferred to the Revenue Department with effect from 1st March 1930. The sales of land in these schemes was satisfactory during the year 1929-30, and 84,978 square yards were sold for Rs. 4,77,138 against the previous year's disposal of 90,306 square yards for Rs. 4,78,093. There was a noticeable increase in the areas sold at Khar and Danda. The Khar scheme continues to be popular and to attract new residents, while the disposal of land at Danda was helped by a slight reduction in the selling rates. The area sold at Chembur, 17,662 square yards, was taken up by the St. Anthony Homes' Co-operative Society. The Chapel Road Scheme at Bandra has now only two unsold plots.

The report of the Advisory Committee on the Suburban Schemes published in 1929 contains a forecast of sales in the several schemes from the year 1928-29 and it is of interest to compare the actual realisations in each scheme during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 with the forecasts for these years. The rates realised per square yard were satisfactory and the total receipts in each of the last two years were more than twice the amounts in the forecast. As will be seen below, the sale proceeds forecast for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 were Rs. 2,23,975 and Rs. 2,24,975 respectively while the actual realisations amounted to Rs. 4,78,093 and Rs. 4,77,138 :—

Scheme	Forecast Estimated realisations		Actuals Value realised	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Kurla-Kirol	20,925	20,925	1,600	766
2. Trombay North-East	6,500	6,500	....	....
3. Trombay North-West	27,000	27,000	70,674	28,383
4. Danda	21,375	21,375	1,04,940	1,74,230
5. Khar	1,02,250	1,02,250	2,71,129	2,70,929
6. Chapel Road	8,000	9,000	15,370	....
7. Ambernath	20,400	20,400	13,990	2,586
8. Shahar	7,150	7,150	390	244
9. Kirol North	10,375	10,375	....	....
Total ..	2,23,975	2,24,975	4,78,093	4,77,138

The total expenditure on development during the year was Rs. 41,300 of which Rs. 24,400 was expended at Khar and nearly all the remainder at Chembur (Rs. 9,800) and Ambernath (Rs. 5,600).

MILITARY (INDIAN AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES)

Auxiliary Force (India).—There has been no change in the organization of the Auxiliary Force (India) since the last report. The Auxiliary Force (India) were embodied on several occasions in aid of the Civil Power during political disturbances in the Bombay Presidency, and rendered valuable assistance—particularly during the early stages of the Sholapur riots.

Indian Territorial Force.—The two Indian Territorial Force units, viz. the 1st Bombay (Parsi) Urban Infantry and the 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry, which were constituted towards the end of 1928 have made little progress and recruiting is practically at a standstill.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force (India).—Progress was satisfactory. Two Officers and 82 Other Ranks joined the Corps during the year. No. 2 (Karachi) Company M. G. C. were successful in winning the Nanpara Cup for the second successive year. This unit also won the Simla Rifles Cup Competition. Two members of the Corps were successful in winning one 1st, two 2nd and one 3rd prize in the Western Command Small Arms Association Rifle Meeting.

2nd Bn. The N. W. Ry. Regiment (Auxiliary Force, India).—During the riots at Sukkur in August 1930, the 2nd Bn. N. W. Ry. Regiment's detachment at that place was called out in aid of the Civil Power under section 18 (*a*) of the Auxiliary Force Act. The total numbers employed were two Officers, three N.C.Os. and 40 Men, who were out from midnight 3/4th August to 10 a.m. 6th August until relieved by regular troops from Karachi. They were only required to open fire once, in order to disperse an unruly mob on the first day, and were afterwards employed on Motor Patrols with Picquets at danger points. Owing to the serious situation and the absence of regular troops, they were without sleep practically for three days and nights, but were ready and willing to meet all emergencies cheerfully. They also turned out in the absence of the Permanent Staff which shows a fine state of training and an excellent spirit in the Regiment.

No. 11 (Karachi) Company, University Training Corps.—This unit lost a large number of trained men after the University Examinations and therefore had to commence with the recruit class again. Enrolments have not been satisfactory during the past six months as shown by the present strength of the unit, viz. six Officers and 82 Other Ranks. Training progress has on the whole been satisfactory in spite of public holidays and vacations.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1929 the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 17,555 cases of cruelty to animals. In 16,534 cases only fines were inflicted, in 92 cases the offenders were fined and in default sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in 377 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 552 cases the accused were acquitted. One thousand two hundred and sixty-one animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment. One hundred and seventy-four animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to the Pinjrapole at Bombay and two animals were sent to the Pinjrapole by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. In Bandra there were 552 prosecutions and fines were inflicted in 544 cases. The accused were warned and discharged in two cases and acquitted in six cases. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society by way of grant after deducting five per cent. for Government expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1929 by way of Police fines was Rs. 39,848 out of the total receipts of Rs. 41,639. The expenditure was Rs. 42,174.

Karachi Society.—During the year under report 3,942 cases of cruelty to animals were instituted by the Inspectors of the Societies as against 3,967 in the previous year. The number of animals involved in these cases was 4,472 as against 4,691 in the previous year. In 3,790 cases, the accused were convicted. The number of animals treated as out-patients free of charge by the Society was 2,863 including 76 animals brought for treatment by the Police. The number of animals sent to the Richmond Crawford Dispensary was 460. The total realizations from fine including arrears of the previous year were Rs. 14,427. The expenditure was Rs. 11,458.

Besides these Societies there are similar Societies in the Bombay Presidency at Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkana and Hyderabad.

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

(1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
(2) Land Revenue Administration.
(3) Famine Relief.
(4) Land Acquisition.
(5) Administration of Justice.
(6) Provincial Law Reports.
(7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
(8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
(9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
(10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
  (*a*) Factories ;
  (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes ;
  (*c*) Electricity ;
  (*d*) Boilers ;
  (*e*) Gas ;
  (*f*) Smoke Nuisances ; and
  (*g*) Welfare of labour and housing.
(11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
(12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
(13) Police, including railway police.
(14) (*a*) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
  (*b*) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
  (*c*) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
  (*d*) Control of poisons ;
  (*e*) Control of motor vehicles ; and
  (*f*) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
(15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
(16) Coroners.
(17) Excluded Areas.
(18) Criminal Tribes.
(19) European vagrancy.
(20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
(21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
(22) Treasure trove.
(23) Provincial Government Presses.
(24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
(25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
(26) Local Fund Audit.

(27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.

(28) Sources of provincial revenue—

(*a*) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or

(*b*) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor General.

(29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
(2) Medical administration.
(3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(4) Pilgrimages within British India.
(5) Education (with some exceptions).
(6) Public Works—

(*a*) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.

(*b*) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.

(*c*) Tramways within municipal areas.

(*d*) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.

(7) Agriculture.
(8) Civil Veterinary Department.
(9) Fisheries.
(10) Co-operative Societies.
(11) Forests.
(12) Excise.
(13) Registration of deeds and documents.
(14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
(15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
(16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
(17) Stores and stationery required for transferred Departments.
(18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
(19) Weights and measures.
(20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
(21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
(22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban Division).

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

Annual Reports of the Indian States referred to in the Chapter and of Aden for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER II

LAND RECORDS

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1929, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department and the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency, Report of the Department of Agriculture, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency and the Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1929-30..

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1929-30, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1929, Annual Report on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, Report on the Administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, Annual Report of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Aden and Annual Reports on Shipping Offices, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER VIII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay for the year 1929, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1929, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute and Report on Mental Hospitals for the year 1929, Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929-30, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1929, and Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER X

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Reports on the Administration of

the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Annual Report of the Stamp Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and the Annual Report on Income Tax for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929-30, Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda and the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1929, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Annual Report of the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER XII

ARCHÆOLOGY

Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports for the Diocese of Bombay and of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Government Printing and Stationery, Annual Report on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1929-30, and the Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1929 and 1929-30 respectively.

APPENDIX III

1929-30

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Took his seat, 9th December 1928).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir J. L. Rieu, K.C.S.I. (Vacated office, 27th August 1929).	Revenue Member and Vice-President of Council.
The Honourable Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E. (Took his seat, 28th August 1929) (on leave).	Revenue Member.
The Honourable Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Temporary) (Took his seat, 26th March 1930).	Revenue Member.
The Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E. (Took his seat, 24th March 1926).	Home Member and Vice-President of Council.
The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Kt. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1928).	General Member.
The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928).	Finance Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928).	Local Self-Government.
The Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928).	Education.
The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928).	Agriculture.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Rao Bahadur (now Diwan Bahadur) Siddappa Totappa Kambli.

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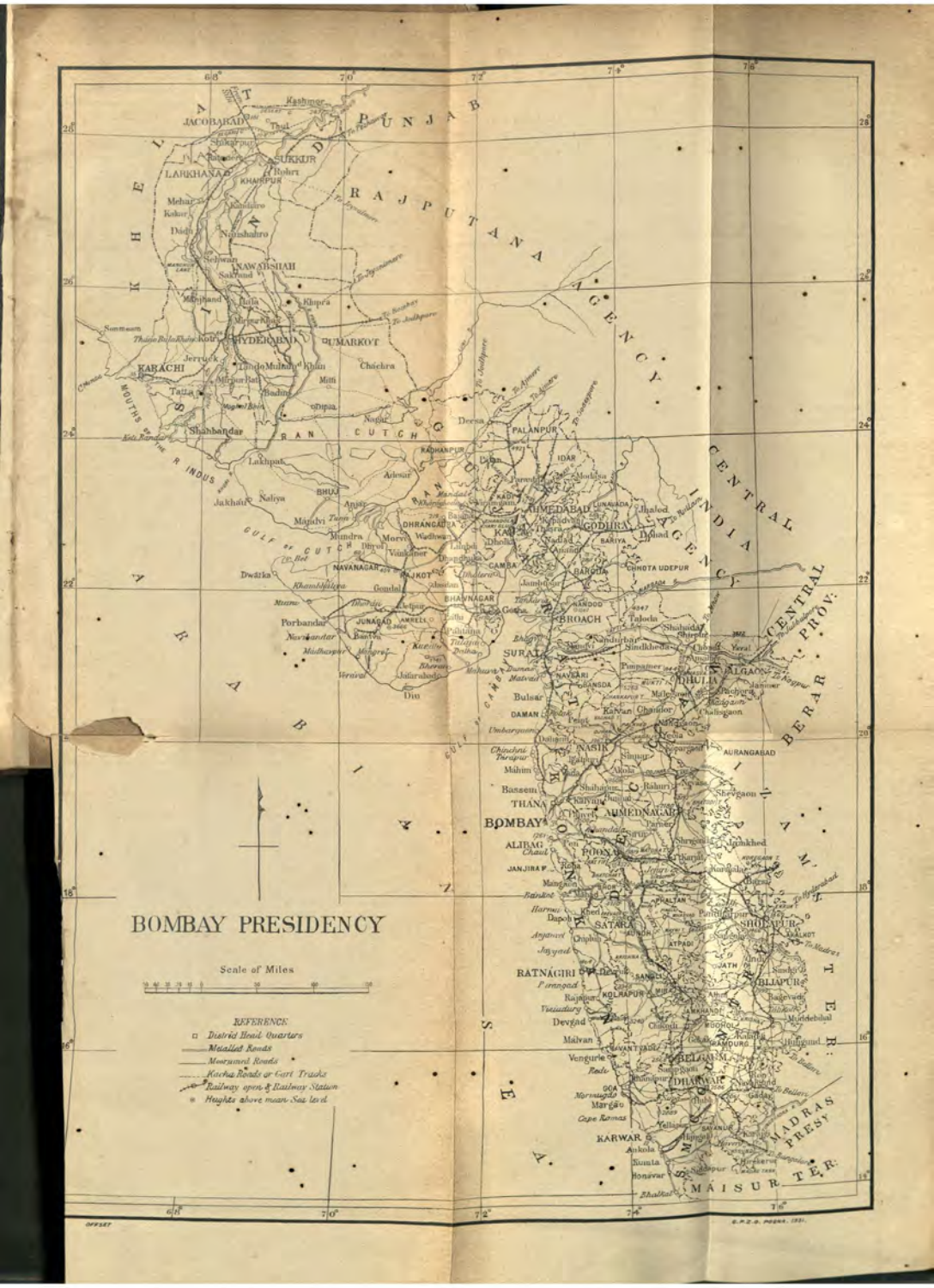

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